The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2212. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Celebration of the Opposition Triumphs.

Meeting of Americans and Republicans in the City Hall Park.

Speeches of the Hon. Charles E. Peabody, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the Hon. A. S. Diven, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, Chauncey Schaffer and Others.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Last evening a meeting of the American and Republican electors of this City, favorable to a union against the Administration, on Anti-Lecompton principles, was held in the Park. The immediate origin of the demonstration was a call, addressed to those whose sympathies were with the united Opposition in their recent triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. The meeting was set down to commence at 5 o'clock, but the business of the evening was not formally inaugurated until about one hour later. Then some 3,000 or 4,000 persons had assembled in front of the platform, and this audience was constant until the close. The usual adjuncts of an open-air meeting were brought into play. A good band, a lavish display of rockets, not one cannon, but two, lent their attractions to the occasion.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Ex-Judge PEABODY. The nomination was accepted with loud acclamations.

The following lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were submitted by Mr. J. RICH and Mr. H. S. SMITH, and were adopted without dissent:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Luther Bradish,	James Bartlett,
Hon. Pelatiah Perit,	Alva Spear,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	W. R. Beebe.
Hon. Wm. Mitchell,	Hon. M. Franklin,
Gurdon B. Burnam,	Julius Brill,
Zophar Mills,	Francis E. Hurlbut,
James M. Cross,	Daniel Baker,
Isaac O. Barker,	Jas. B. Hoffman,
Wm. Chancy,	John V. Gridley.
Amor G. Williamson.	Wm. R. Stewart,
Otis B. Swan,	E. Harrison Reed,
M. O. Roberts,	Julius Britt,
Dr. R. O. Doremus,	Theo. Glaubensklee,
Jireh Bull,	D. Thees,
E. Benedict Lewis,	Benj. Hutchinson,
John A. Livingston,	Augustus F. Dow,
Louis D. Carman,	Wm. J. Wright,
Simeon Draper,	Charles Fox,
E. W. Chester,	Egbert Benson,
Isaac De Garmo,	James Harper,
James B. Taylor,	Henry Grinnell,
James Kelly,	James H. Riker,
Owen W. Brennan,	James G. Moffett,
Charles A. Dana,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Charles C. Leigh,	Robert F. Haws,
C. Breuninghausen,	W. Blackstone,
Sylvanus S. Ward,	Peter Hammell,
Stephen A. Pierce,	Norris A. Phelps,
Curtis Skidmore,	Samuel Underhill,
Dr. Henry Senden,	John Wilson,
Benj. W. Richards,	William Armstrong,
Wm. P. Easterbrook,	Monier Franklin,
Joseph W. Weeks,	Alonzo C. Reynolds,
Hon. A. C. Kingsland,	Willett C. Hunter,
Hon. Cyrus Curtis,	William Gesup,
Hon. Myron H. Clark,	Daniel Baker,
John F. Butterworth,	John D. Conkling,
Charles A. Stetson,	John A. Stevens,
Samuel S. McKinney.	Francis S. Hoffman,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Jonathan W. Allen,
Thomas M. Adriance,	Samuel Leeds.
Paul Spofford,	Dr. Alonzo S. Ball,
Hon. George Briggs,	R. N. Havens,
Fred'k A. Peetman,	A. R. Wetmore,
George F. Nesbitt,	Chester Driggs,
Peter Wilson,	Wm. A. Thompson,
Robert Peterson,	Wm. H. Strong,
Mulford Martin,	John Styles,
Richard Jackson,	Charles W. Appleby,
Thomas Haviland,	George C. Burns,
Ebon D. Acker,	Fred'k C. Wagner,
George Kirk,	Joseph P. Cooper,
George Geoing,	William Durrie,
Benjamin Wilson,	John Ives.
James H. Welsh,	James W. Barker,

SECRETARIES.

W. H. Anthon,	John A. Parice,
James Cushing, Jr.,	John Forshay,
J. Mansfield Davies,	Andrew G. Campbell,
Dexter A. Hawkins,	Horatio Reed,
H. S. Cleveland,	George Raymond,
William Palmer,	George Southwick,
David Gildersleeve,	John H. Briggs,
Henry C. Boyd,	J. M. Belden,
Augustus Feelen,	John H. Brady,
Peter Cook,	G. M. Demerest,
John P. Kennedy,	Lewis G. Kirk,
James C. Rice,	S. A. Bunce,
Dr. P. C. Van Wyck,	G. C. Graham,
Wm. Patterson,	Josiah C. Muck,
A. H. Stoutenburgh,	James Owen,
Henry Smith,	Augustus Wood,
H. O. Ross.	Angelo McFarland,
Chas. Thackmaster,	John J. Silicock,
Augustus Green,	Wm. A. Smalley,
John M. Bennett,	Simeon Johnson.
Benj. E. Hancock,	

Mr. E. D. SMITH then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republicans, Americans, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the City of New-York hail, with an electric thrill of joy, the tidings of triumph sent them from their brethren in Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the sweeping defeats sustained by the Administration forces in the Keystone State, and in the young and giant Commonwealths of the West, following the recent victories of the Opposition in Maine, Connecticut and Vermont, can be regarded in no other aspect than as the emphatic rebuke of a free people to the sectionalism, the tyranny, and the extravagance of the present Federal Administration.

Resolved, That we view with just alarm the encroachments of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government upon the rights and powers of the National Legislature. And as our fathers achieved the independence of our country, aided only by the determined integrity of the Continental Congress, in spite of the decrees of Kings and Judges, so we, their descendants, can restore her waning liberties in no other way than by securing, in the halls of the National Capitol, honest and manly representatives, who will act unswayed by Cabinets and Courts.

Resolved, That the course of the President, imitating the crowned heads of Europe, in rewarding his favorites by official patronage for their desertion of their principles and their constituents, calls upon the people to demonstrate their sovereignty and rally to the polls, in order that the true source of honor and power may not be forgotten by the timid, the wavering or the corrupt.

Resolved, That we cannot but appeal, in terms of solicitude and of warning, to our friends in those Congressional Districts where the Opposition to the spurious Democracy presents a divided front. We adjure them, by the example of our sister States, to sacrifice personal preferences and past prejudices on the altar of patriotism.

Resolved, That while we regret that all branches of the Opposition are not here wholly united upon a single State ticket, yet we rejoice over the triumphs of our friends elsewhere, as an omen of discouragement and defeat to our common foe, whether his march is directed toward the high places of our State, or toward the honors and emoluments of our City Government.

Resolved, That the noble public works which have illustrated the name and augmented the wealth of the Empire State, should be prosecuted to completion, unimpeded and unembarrassed by any temporary supremacy of the demoralized Democracy.

Resolved, That we regard the question, whether or not the ballot-box is to be efficiently guarded from violence and fraud, as directly at issue in the coming election, and as surpassed in importance by no subject to which the attention of the electors can be directed. That as the leaders of the Administratation Party, emulating the example of their chief, seek success by fraud, bribery and intimidation, it behooves the Opposition to enact laws and construct safeguards in order that the ballot-box shall interpret the will, and cease to smother the voice, of the American people.

Resolved, that the experience of the City of New-York in Democratic rule has rendered her tax-ridden people competent witnesses against the pretensions of that party to a longer lease of her confidence and support.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens, friends of honesty and capacity, upon the auspices under which the late American and Republican Conventions have presented to the people an Anti-Lecompton Union ticket for county offices. That in William H. Albertson, for Sheriff; William S. Davison, for County Clerk; Thomas Little, for Supervisor; Benjamin W. Bonney, for Justice of the Superior Court; Rufus F. Andrews, for District-Attorney; James S. Schofield, Charles Riddle, Samuel Hall and M. E. Van Lier, for Coroners, we recognize men whose characters reach the Jeffersonian standard, and whose names will rally the combined hosts of the Opposition to a beneficent victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we exhort the honest masses to shake off the fetters of partisan organizations, and by union and effort erect a moral barricade around the Elective Franchise, restore Free Labor to its ancient supremacy, and wrest the heritage of our fathers from the hands of Buchaneers. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH then made a brief address, in the course of which he said that distinguished citizens from other States were present to-night to address them, and he would not detain them longer, but simply ask them as citizens of New-York, assembled here to-night, to rally as one man against a party and against a President who, thank God, had had no precedent, no example in the previous history of this country. He hoped they would adopt the resolutions and act on them, and that they would give their County ticket nominated on the principles of Opposition to the Democracy, a support so effective and so hearty that it would strike terror into Tammany Hall, encourage the gallant men of other States who were struggling shoulder to shoulder in the same cause, and make New-York reecho the glad acclaim of triumph that was coming from other States, so that they might stand, as they had stood for years past, in favor of honesty and right, in favor of a pure and well-guarded ballot-box, and in favor of free labor forever, until our country was redeemed, and should take the place which it occupied in the time of WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. [Loud Applause.]

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and adopted with great enthusiasm.

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Opposition! [Loud cheering.]

The Hon. CHAS. E. PEABODY, the President, then advanced, amid renewed applause, and said:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to suggest to you, in a very few remarks, the objects of the meeting this evening. We are now approaching the season when we are wont to give to the subject of politics and to the interests of our State and our country the attention which, as patriots and citizens, anxious for the welfare of both, we are bound to give. At this time, we have particular occasion to turn our attention thitherward. The recent tidings from several of our neighboring States have unfolded to our view a state of feeling in relation to certain leading measures of the present Federal Administration in matters of the first magnitude, which calls for consideration and acknowledgment from us no less formal or emphatic than it is the purpose of this meeting to bestow upon it. [Applause.] Withdrawing for the moment from our usual personal occupations, we purpose to devote a short time this evening to the consideration of subjects of interest to us as connected with the welfare of our country. On the subject of Slavery we have for some time been witnesses to a course of administration of the National Government which has been strangely at variance with the principles which have seemed to us to lie at the foundation of our Republic. The great purpose of our institutions we have been accustomed to suppose was the establishment and preservation of liberty; the maintenance through our day and generation of a government based on the idea that men have by nature the same rights and are alike entitled by the gift of God to their lives, their liberties and to the pursuit of happiness. [Applause.] Since the inauguration of the present Administration we have had occasion often to witness and deplore the exertion of its influence in a direction the opposite to freedom. We have witnessed its great powers perverted to the extension of Slavery—to planting it in territories where it did not before exist, and to the establishment of it there by the use of force and contrary to law. It has been well nigh forced upon a people free, and determined to be free and to maintain and live under free institutions, resisting sometimes unto death the introduction of it among them. [Applause.] Sometime this lawless force has been exerted under the name and guise of law—sometimes without the pretence of authority in law; and without resort to dissimulation and fraud to conceal the real instruments in use, it has been attempted by undisguised brute force and border-ruffianism. [Cheers.] We have no sympathy with these measures or the end they are designed to effect, but we prefer the administration of mob law, openly and avowedly by the mob, rather than the administration of that same law by the prostitution of tribunals constituted by the laws of the land, and having more apparent claim to respect, as we esteem the influence and effect of the former less pernicious and less dangerous to society and our institutions than the latter. We hold the guilt of the unenlightened instrument of these outrages as but slight, and scarcely worthy to be considered in comparison with the turpitude of those who set the measures on foot, or who from high places encourage and foster them even by the nod of assent or the smile of approbation. We have looked with intense interest to discover the effect of those measures on the public mind, for in proportion as virtue and intelligence retain their places there, these and similar acts are sure to be discountenanced and reproved; and in proportion to the anxiety we have felt during our suspense is the pleasure we are now experiencing as the agreeable solution is presented to us. But, gentlemen, not only on the question of Slavery has this Administration made itself the object of the most deserved rebuke. Its financial policy has been most disastrous, and its mode of disposing of the public funds most unscrupulous and corrupt. [Cheers.] These practices are so notorious that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them. The result of the recent election in Pennsylvania is pregnant with agreeable information, for when the leading measure of the Administration is repudiated in the State which has given its chief executive officer to the country and whose pride is flattered at the circumstance—the State which boasts that it is the birth-place and the home of the President, and whose measures it would if possible approve, and have them approved by all—the rebuke is of tremendous force, and the encouragement afforded by it to those holding our opinions is equally signal. [Applause.] Pennsylvania has declared herself displeased with those measures, and expressed disapprobation in no ambiguous or moderate terms. Other States, too, have borne similar testimony, out the disapprobation of Pennsylvania comes with overwhelming force to the Administration, while it encourages and gives confidence to the Opposition in a corresponding degree. [Applause.] This occasion, gentlemen, is no ordinary one, as is evidenced by the attendance—the great number of our distinguished guests before you. And I cannot better consult your feelings, or the propriety of the occasion, than by withdrawing to give you an opportunity to listen to eloquent instruction from them. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Hon. A. S. DIVEN, of Chemung, was then introduced and said:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—I regard this as an important crisis in our history. The contest in which we are engaged is one between the principles of Slavery and Freedom. Every vote at a popular election has its bearing upon the decision which must soon be reached. Were there no other question than who is to be your Sheriff, or who your Judge, it would not be worth while to convene you in these assemblies. But it is in the province of the voters of the City of New-York now to determine the question as it stands between these universal principles. I see the augury of coming success. If the vote shall be cast on the side of Freedom, the cup of my expectation will be filled. Is there not intelligence enough here to redeem the City of New-York. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] The Iron State has spoken; Ohio has rolled up her thousands, and Indiana has imitated the worthy example. Shall New-York be behind? ["No, no."] We all remember how you watched for the voice of Pennsylvania in 1856. At Cincinnati doctrines subversive of the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed by the Democratic Party. We believed the Free States would speak out condemning these doctrines, and what disappointment was caused by the decision of Pennsylvania at that time—

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell.
And freedom shrieked when Pennsylvania fell."

[Laughter and applause.]

Now I have an apology to make for that State, which I will give to save our friend GROW the trouble. During the canvass of 1856, Pennsylvania was traversed by FORNEY, PACKER and others who at that time were friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, declaring that the Democratic Party was on the side of Freedom, and that the triumph of the platform of principles which had been adopted at Cincinnati, would be a triumph of free principles. This doctrine was advocated by the eloquent pen of FORNEY and the people believed it. Some of the men who gave it their indorsement were undoubtedly sincere. But all this pretence has been stripped from the Democratic Party. No sooner was it triumphant in the Presidential election than the Supreme Court, which had been holding back its decision lest votes might be influenced, unfavorably proclaimed doctrines subversive of those which the orators of that party had been proclaiming from the housetops throughout the world. But, with all the diversity of opinion among the Judges upon minor points, there was one thing upon which all were agreed. They declared unanimously against the principle of popular sovereignty. Every Judge, without exception, did this, though each one arrived at the conclusion on different principles. TANEY says the right to govern is incidental to the right to acquire territory. All agree that Congress has the right to govern territory. Why then, the Democrats ask, do the Republicans object to that decision about which such an outcry has been made. To so much of it they do not object. But it declares more than this. It says that while Congress has the right to govern territory, it has not the right to exclude Slavery from it. [Hear, hear.] We say Congress not only has the right, but it is its duty to prohibit slavery in the Territories. It was the doctrine of the old Democratic Party that Congress has the right of forming a government, and that the government should be based on the popular will. Instead of this, the Democracy of the present day declares that a government may be forced upon the people against their will. ["Shame, shame."] As Republicans we condemn this policy, and declare that it is an outrage upon the principles of justice to attempt to force a social system upon any community which endangers its prosperity. President BUCHANAN indorses the opinion of the Supreme Court, and in his first Message argues that it is unjust to permit the people of the North to go into the territory of the United States with their property, and at the same time prohibit the people of the South from doing the same thing. Is this true? [Cries of "No."] We open the Territories to the same kind of property for the Southern as we do for the Northern man. Democrats assume that the South has the same right in slaves as the North has in oxen. These are not the doctrines of the fathers of our country. They are not the doctrines of human liberty nor those of universal right. When God created man he gave him dominion over the beasts of the field, but not over his fellow. The right of man to enjoy liberty is the gift of God, and no statutes or law can efface it. Am I then in favor of abolishing Slavery where it already exists? By no means. At the time of forming the compact which binds these States together, we agreed that what we all believed wrong we would simply tolerate. Beyond that I will never go. [Cheers.] We are told that shrieks for Kansas will no longer avail. Let no Democrat lay this flattering unction to his soul. [Laughter.] So long as the Democratic Party persist in crowding Slavery where it does not now exist, so long will we continue to shriek for Freedom. The battle for Freedom will not be over until slave propagandists give up forever the idea of preserving equality in the number of Free and Slave States. At Syracuse, Gov. Seymour told us how the Free States had been increased in number, but he forgot to tell us of the additions which had been made to slave territory. It is no aggression upon the Slave States, if the lovers of liberty from foreign lands choose to people free territory, and keep away from that tainted with Slavery. They will never consent to lie down with the negroes, to help form the mud-sill of society. The principle we advocate is that set forth by Judge BRONSON, when he declared Slavery local, and that it could only go where it was sent by legislative enactment. Now that the attempt is being made to perpetuate it in this way, it is time for us to arise and say it shall not be. It is for you to do this, who have come here from abroad. The American, who believes the term of naturalization should be twenty-one years, and the Republican, who is indifferent as to this, both should unite in resisting all future aggressions of the slave power. [Prolonged applause.]

The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was next introduced to the meeting, and received with hearty cheers. A voice in the crowd cried out "Three cheers for the man that lowered KEITT," which were given, accompanied by shouts of laughter. Mr. GROW said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Quakers of Pennsylvania have voted. [Laughter.] The enemy have met in the old Keystone a Waterloo defeat. For the first time in my life I stand before a mass-meeting in this great commercial emporium of the Republic to speak upon the political questions of the day. I come fresh from the battle-field of the old Keystone—from the field of conflict. The reason the Quakers didn't vote before was, that while in 1856 they saw inscribed on the Republican banners "Freedom for Kansas and free Territory, as a heritage for free labor," they saw at the same time inscribed on the banners of the other party, "BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE and free Kansas;" and they thought if both parties were for free Kansas there was no need of their going to the polls. [Laughter and cheers.] BUCHANAN, however, has since satisfied the Quakers that there was a difference between the two parties. While in this vast sea of upturned faces I see no familiar lineaments, I feel that I am not surrounded by strangers. [Cries of "No, no."] All the people among whom I live, and whose generous confidence and support make me feel a debt of gratitude, are linked to the people of New-York by the ties of business interests, and common political sentiment. In the whole history of your country, with one single exception, the Keystone and Empire States have marched side by side and shoulder to shoulder, on every decisive political battle-field, whether in defeat or in triumph. Separate for the first time in 1856, Pennsylvania comes to you to-day, and asks you to join hands again in upholding the teachings of your JAY and her FRANKLIN. [Loud cheers.] To-day she vindicates the memories of her by-gone patriots, and asks New-York once more to stand with her, shoulder to shoulder, in redeeming the country from the demoralizing debasement to which it has been reduced. [Cheers.] Upon her soil, on the Fourth of July, 1776, THOMAS JEFFERSON proclaimed to the world the great maxim of human rights, that all men are born to the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. [Cheers.] That declaration startled the world in its self-satisfied conservatism, for it proclaimed a new doctrine as to man's relation to his government. Up to that time the world had been taught that the human race was divided into two classes—one to rule and the other to be ruled. Those who had been born and cradled amid the courts of monarchs believed that they belonged to the governing class, while the great mass of the race were only fit to administer to the caprices and whims of the ruling class. JEFFERSON'S great doctrine struck at the root of that mighty fallacy, and you have, therefore, been accustomed to revere his name as among the greatest and best apostles of liberty; you have been taught from your cradles to cherish the great sentiment which he enunciated as the talisman of American freedom. To-day the Supreme Court of the United States declares to the world that that great announcement is a fallacy, and that your fathers did not know how to use words to convey their ideas. THOMAS JEFFERSON lives in the memories of the great and good of the present, and will live to all time, for that declaration; and yet, by a new construction of that Constitution which your fathers, fresh from the battle-field of the Revolution, with the dust of conflict upon their garments, met to frame—a Constitution from which, on motion of Mr. MADISON, they struck out the word "slave," because it implied that there could be such a thing as property in man—by a new construction of that Constitution, the highest judicial tribunal of the land has recently declared that that noble instrument affirms and protects property in human beings, the same as in goods and chattels. Thus you have a new Constitution, which is made to affirm precisely the opposite of what the framers of that instrument intended and declared it should affirm. No new convention has met to amend it—only a new reading of it by the mouth-pieces of the Government. The President of the United States tells the world that Kansas to-day is as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, notwithstanding your fathers had excluded Slavery from it forever, and consecrated it forever as free territory. Hence the original policy of the Government is overturned. What has produced this great change? Why is it that this old instrument which you have canonized in your hearts has been thus perverted? There are two great elements in the Republic struggling to-day for supremacy in its administration. On the one side you have the great free-labor system—a system by which each man owns his own labor—owns the product of his own industry, and is at liberty to apply it as he pleases. In a majority of cases the only patrimony of the free laborer of the land is the bone, sinew and muscle that God Almighty gave him. With these he goes forth into the wilderness to seek a home and carve out for himself and his children a fortune. Each man is interested in surrounding his own fireside with comforts—at the same time adding to the well-being of the society in which he lives. Your free-labor system comes into the wilderness, the school-house and church, and all the incidents of a nobler and better civilization. It is this free-labor interest that is wafting man on to higher and nobler destiny. On the other hand, you have in this republic 347,000 men, who own 3,500,000 human beings, who comprise the labor of one section of this country. Under that system, the laborer owns nothing—not even the bones, sinews, and muscles that God Almighty has given him. He cannot even call the offspring of his own body his own. The little child that he fondly dandles on his knee can be sold away from him on the auction-block. Under that system, the laborer has no stake in the well-being of society, for he can leave no patrimony to his children save the chain and the coffle. Now, fellow-citizens, these two great systems are struggling to-day for supremacy in the administration of the republic. On the one hand, it is the interest of the free laborer in the North, with that of the non-slaveholder of the South and the untold millions of the Old World, to seek homes in your territories. On the other hand it is the interest of the owners of those laborers to extend the system of bondage everywhere. Now, remember that the laborer under that system has no stake in this conflict. It is no matter to him where he is driven to his task—whether on the plains of Kansas, or the rice fields of Georgia, or the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas. Therefore he has no interest in the conflict. But his owner has; and this aristocracy, owning the labor of one section of the Union, is struggling to-day to use the power of your Government to spread that system of labor over the Territories. That system carries no school-houses—no churches, save a church whose spire points to a God of human bondage. That system carries none of the elements of a great progressive civilization which wafts man on to a higher and nobler destiny. It blasts, and blights, and mildews, not only the soil on which it treads, but the human intellects with which it comes in contact. Remember, fellow-citizens, that the stake in this great conflict is the unoccupied territories of this Union—whether it shall be the home of freemen, the patrimony of free labor, or the domain of Slavery. [Cheers.] The value of your labor consists in the demand for it. The reason why labor in this country occupies a position superior to that of the countries of the Old World, is the fact it is spread over a larger field of territory. Confine the free labor to its present area in this country and you will soon bring upon yourselves all the evils that afflict the laborer of the Old World. [Here the speaker paused a moment and put on an overcoat.] Fellow-citizens, I have been through one campaign, and my throat and lungs have been taxed in one canvass enough for one year, and I am therefore forced to humor them a little. [Three cheers for Penn. were here given.] After some further remarks the speaker closed by saying that the owners of slave labor should be confined to their present limits. Freedom of the Territories was the platform, and free homes for freemen the motto of the opponents of Slavery exteusion in the North. [Loud cheers.]

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that he disliked very much to speak to people by the acre. [Laughter.] He had hoped to have the luxury of listening instead of speaking. Another objection to being called out on the occasion was, that he didn't like the smell of that villainous gunpowder. [Laughter.] If he ever snuffed the battle, he wanted it to be afar off, except when the rub came and hard blows were given. [Cheers.] He thought Pennsylvania owed it to the Union, and to civilization and humanity in general, to do precisely what she had done; he did not give her any particular credit for it; she ought to have done it two years ago. [Cheers.] But while he thought of the past, he could not but think that in 1860 Pennsylvania would marshal herself for the field of the great conflict for human liberty. [Cheers.] It was said that the conflict was ended. It was only begun. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise under false pretences was but the turning over of the first leaf of the Iliad of woes under the august name of Popular Sovereignty. A mighty outrage was performed upon the past history of this Union and upon the moral sense of its founders. "Let the people govern," said the Democrats. So say we. But is that the popular sovereignty the Democratic Party cried out for? No; it was a popular sovereignty by which South Carolina was to govern all the Territories, and we, poor wretches, were to let her lash us in and take our pay out of the public crib. [Great laughter and applause.] We, like other asses that have gone before us, were to take it out in eating. [Laughter.] Northern men were told to forget their past history and solemn pledges, and most obsequiously the Northern Democrat looked up and said, "Am I not thine ass; hast thou not rode me all my days? Lay on, Macduff, and curst be he that cries hold, enough." [Great laughter and applause.] Another step was taken by the Slavery propagandists. The noblest talent of the Free States was driven into exile. The last ounce was laid upon the camel's back, and then the sluggish North was aroused until all the waters of the North Sea could not put out the fire. And now an attempt is made to drive the father of the infamous repeal law into exile. But if he goes, I have nothing to say. We will drop that subject. [Laughter.] I am rather pleased with this little pic-nic to-night; it looks like an old family gathering. It is their own fault that the enemies of slave propagandism have been divided for their interests are common. If you would preserve liberty, preserve the purity of the ballot-box. [Cheers.] When that becomes corrupted, or is made the vehicle of fraud, the revolution is accomplished and the fires of liberty are extinct. I would as lief live with the bayonets of Russia pointed at my breast as to see the ballot-box corrupted. How was Pennsylvania lost in '56? By 11,000 fraudulent votes in Philadelphia. The first thing that made me rebellious in my life was my love of liberty, and it will make me rebellious till I die. Nothing divides the enemies of Slavery now but little questions that ought not to be postponed. What has kept Kansas writhing under the iron heel of despotism so long? The irruption of the ballot-boxes and the stowing away of votes in wood-piles. [Laughter and cheers.] What now remains to be done in order to secure a victory? Pass laws and enforce them that will make every vote tell, and then tell me not that in the free States the lovers of Slavery outnumber the lovers of Liberty. [Cheers.] It is a libel on the fair fame of the North. What are we to-day? Americans, Republicans and Douglas men, and every one that hates an extension of human Slavery—what are we? We are the Union men of the day, and you can't rub it out. [Cheers.] I charge upon the Slavery propagandists North and South that they are the enemies of this Union, and I can prove it. About the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was not WALKER endeavoring to carve out Slave States in Central America, and was not SOULE at the Court of Madrid endeavoring to procure the Island of Cuba? And was it not the idea of the Southern men at that time, to push Slavery to the Rocky Mountains, and then erect a great Southern confederacy extending to the Isthmus of Darien? As a Union man I have watched over the Union more nights than RUFUS CHOATE. [Laughter.] But the Union that I would preserve is one that will establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and not absorb the white population and root out white labor. Here in the hearing of that Hall where disunion is disposed to congregate, I say to them, Do your best; the vipers have bitten the file before you, and if you have any teeth to spare, gnash away. [Loud laughter and cheers.] The speaker continued at some length, congratulating the Republicans and Americans on their union upon the County ticket, and hoping that that union would extend even to the State ticket. [Cheers.] In conclusion he said, Let us say to the allies of the slave propagandists of the North, "Thus far hast thou been permitted to go, but no further." I hope that in a few days it will be said by some of them:

They have slept their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,
No sound shall awake them to glory again;
Slowly and sadly we laid them away,
With their tattered cloaks around them.

And if my wishes were consulted, not a voice would be heard, not a drum would be beat, but we'd leave them alone in their left-handed glory. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. S. P. HANSCOM, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker. He owed it to himself, he said, to say that he came here merely as a listener; but as some of the gentlemen who had engaged to be present as speakers had not yet arrived, he would detain the assemblage for a few minutes. He was glad to hear tonight that the opposition to the slave oligarchy in this county had united, and he hoped the people of the whole State would ratify their action, and follow their example. [Applause.] In 1856, he had been sent to Pennsylvania to do some talking, and found that Mr. BIGLER, who has since become Mr. BUCHANAN'S right-hand man, stumped the State for "BUCHANAN and Free Kansas," in reply to which he [Mr. H.] informed the people that it was all humbug. His impression was that the people of Pennsylvania had shown by their late election that they also were pretty well convinced now that it *was* all humbug. [Cheers.] What was there in the shell of that Platform but JAMES BUCHANAN without a principle? [Applause.]

Mr. E. D. SMITH said he came before them again tonight because of the absence of the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, who had made an engagement to be with them at 7 o'clock, but must have been unavoidably detained. He (Mr. SMITH) would therefore say a few words in regard to the County ticket. They met as Americans as well as Republicans, to oppose the Tammany Hall ticket—a ticket nominated by the Sixth Ward, and one which presented all the most objectionable features of the foreign Democracy—a ticket not fairly chosen from the mass of the party, but from the worst section of it. [Applause.] The candidates on the Union ticket were, on the contrary, men of the most irreproachable character, of high intelligence, and of the best qualifications. Mr. SMITH proceeded to eulogize the fusion candidates in turn, but was subjected to a series of annoying interruptions from a parcel of little boys in front of the platform, in which they were warmly encouraged by a number of grown-up people behind them. In conclusion, Mr. SMITH called on the assemblage in the words of HENRY CLAY: "Awake! arise! shake off the dew-drops that glisten on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!" [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WILLIAM H. FRY presented himself amid much cheering. He spoke at some length, but was seriously interrupted by the boys in front, who persisted in their displays of bad manners until one of them was removed by a Policeman. He said it had been his intention to say something about the candidates on the Union Ticket, but the gentleman who preceded him had spoken so fully on that point that there was nothing left for him (Mr. F.) to say. He should not, therefore, tire their patience by repeating over again what had been said so ably by him. He (Mr. F.) had just come from the State of Pennsylvania. He had been down into the coal and mining districts. He apprehended that this meeting, or, at least, the greater number of it, was here more for the purpose of rejoicing over the deliverance of Pennsylvania from the spoiler than for the ratification of nominations, or tendering their gratitude to the States of Indiana or Ohio? Pennsylvania,—what was it? It was a State which is the home of JAMES BUCHANAN; it was the State which, at the last election, decided his success; and, after he had been two years in office, it had, with a common front and a common voice, turned against him. In his own County of Lancaster there were 3,500 majority against him, and if he was not known at home, where could he be known? Here, where we had Tammany Hall and the Custom-House, distributing a million of dollars a year, and the Post-Office, and all those corruptions by which our Southern masters had bought up the North, they might purchase some support for him, but in the rural districts of Pennsylvania, where the people had a chance to think and to speak, they did so as became freemen, and decided against that man and his bad measures. [Applause.] He (Mr. F.) had certain agricultural notes from Pennsylvania. There was a certain agricultural district called the Wheatland, and he found that the topmost stalk of Wheatland was all rye. [Loud applause.] Some said that this was owing to the iron rust that got into the wheat; others said that there was a little insect—he forgot the scientific name of it, but the common name of it was Forney-caterer—that did it. [Laughter and cheers.] By the first news Pennsylvania gave Mr. BUCHANAN ten representatives in Congress; but he (Mr. F.) found himself so oppressed with the majorities that really he knew not how to calculate them. He felt exactly in regard to the length of the majority in Pennsylvania as he did in regard to the length of the curious tail of the comet. When it first appeared it had a nice little pig-tail of about a million of miles long. When it spread it showed its tail in the most indecent manner, over the whole heavens, for fifty millions of miles. [Loud applause and laughter.] Then he gave up calculating. And so it was exactly with the majorities in Pennsylvania. He had given up calculating them, but only knew this, that Pennsylvania is lost now and lost forever to the corruptions of Tammany Hall. [Applause.] There was one thing glorious in this country, with our common schools and the light of liberty as it is transmitted over it by a thousand channels, and that was, that where there is a distinct advance in progress and freedom, there never had been any relapse—never. New-York had not relapsed, Ohio had not relapsed, Indiana had not relapsed, New-England had not relapsed, and Pennsylvania would not take the back track. [Applause.] He thought they now had everything to rejoice upon, if they could only stick together. Gentlemen had spoken of the Union ticket. He gloried in the Union ticket. He gloried that the time had arrived when Americans and Republicans had forgotten all differences, and had come together as brethren for the rescue of the country. He called every man an American who stood forth at this crisis, and endeavored to redeem free labor from our Southern masters, and endeavored to bring back the economy of the Government to the good old times when expense was regulated by the wants of the people, and not by the hungry howls of the politicians. [Cheers.]

Mr. FRY proceeded to say that the true Democracy of this country was Free-Soil for free men, but that it had been, and was, the persistent effort of the Southern oligarchs to overthrow this principle, and prevent its practical working. He compared our present position with that of the European States, and declared it in many respects inferior. We are content to remain stationery while they are attempting to progress. Here in New-York not a single ship is building on our own account. With shame be it said that the Czar of Russia is the best patron of our shipwrights. This is what our Government has brought us to. Incredible as it may appear, the taxes for the support of our local Government have so increased that the assessments now average $120 per head. No working man can stand such a condition of affairs, and each one of this clan must lend his aid to alter it. Mr. F. repudiated the idea of Republicans or Americans being enemies of the South; and in conclusion thanked the audience for listening to remarks he feared had been somewhat desultory.

Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, of New-York City, was introduced. He said that the story ran that when mankind were invented Adam had the job of naming them assigned to him. When he had become tired he dispatched the balance in a batch by calling them all SMITH. Mr. S., after acknowledging that he belonged to this numerous family, compared the Democratic doctrines of the present day with those in which he had been brought up. The former sat as heavily on the stomach as some johnny-cake of which he had heard. Three friends of his, when traveling South, stopped at a sort of tavern over night. At breakfast they indulged freely in the hoe-cake which was set before them, thinking it delicious. While digesting their meal upon the piazza they heard the woman of the house make a remark which rather unsettled their equanimity. It was after this wise: "Sarah Ann, if you don't keep that dog and them five pups out of the meal-box I'll know the reason; there I was an hour this morning picking the hairs and vermin out before I could make that johnny-cake for breakfast." His friends might next have been seen out behind the barn with their fingers down their throats. [Laughter.] The people in Pennsylvania had had a dose of modern Democracy, and now they were running their fingers down their throats. If the people would give votes to perpetuate a Government whose principles they understood so well they deserved to have a taste of Slavery themselves. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. SMITH'S remarks, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the assemblage dispersed, cheering loudly for the Union ticket.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Speech of Mr. Cochrane.

Yesterday evening, the Democrats of the Sixth District met at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE for Congress. The Hon. JOHN WHEELER was appointed Chairman, and he made a brief speech as he accepted it. The list of the Vice-Presidents and other officers, with the resolutions of the meeting, having been read by Mr. J. W. CHANDLER, Coroner CONNERY introduced the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The career of Mr. COCHRANE, said Coroner CONNERY, has been such as to distinguish him as one of the soundest Democrats that ever went to Congress from the City and County of New-York. He performed what was in his soul, and therefore he was a good Democrat, but it was one of the most pleasing emotion of his (Coroner CONNERY'S) soul to assist in his reëlection. Of all men in the Union, COCHRANE had done as much as others to uphold the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. JOHN COCHRANE exceeded all others sent to Congress in purity of intention, and freedom of expression.

Coroner CONNERY having retired, loud calls were raised for Mr. COCHRANE, who on coming forward was received with overwhelming cheers. Mr. COCHRANE said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this gracious reception. I thank you for the generous enthusiasm with which you greet me—for these ardent demonstrations of your approbation—for these prized instances of your cordiality. It is with an honest pride that, in the light of this evening's events, I refer me to the history of the party. I appear before you not as the knight of untried armor and unfleshed sword. I bear upon my shoulders a dented shield, and lay at your feet the trophies of a hard-stricken field. Clothed in the panoply of your popular vote, I sought the hall you bade me seek, and uttered the sentiments you taught me to utter. [Applause.] If, in the history of the late session of Congress, there is anything that you are p

NEW BOOKS.

The most difficult task in literature at the present day, we should imagine, would be to achieve distinction by bringing out a new edition of SHAKESPEARE. That field of literary labor has been so completely overworked by ingenious editors of every grade of qualifications that it must require a rare combination of talent, opportunities and devotional industry, to create anything novel or valuable, in the shape of an edition of SHAKESPEARE which the world would deem worth having. Yet this most difficult work has been accomplished by an American scholar, and not as the product of a long life devoted to the object, but the fruit of the leisure hours of an active journalist. It is this consideration which adds greatly to our admiration of Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S edition of *Shakespeare*, four volumes of which, containing the comedies, have been published by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston. One of the admirable points of this edition of *Shakespeare*, which first attract the eye, and inspires a feeling of confidence and satisfaction in the editor's judgment and good sense, is the exquisite beauty of the "getting up" of the work, which is evidently the result of a highly cultivated taste exercised without stint as to cost, and unfettered by any of the conventional ideas of the "trade." In noticing a work of this kind, the value of which must rest upon the intrinsic merits of the text and the editor's comments, it may seem unnecessary to dwell upon the mere externals, but these are of such extraordinary excellence that it would be a great injustice to the publishers not to commend them for their liberality. The paper and type are of the very best description, and the only illustrations consist of a reduced copy of the title-page, portrait and "preliminary matter" of the folio edition of 1623, while the text presents a pure page, without foot-notes or asterisks, and looks as it might look if SHAKESPEARE himself had read the proof-sheets. Mr. WHITE has aimed to make his edition as nearly as possible to what SHAKESPEARE himself would have made it if he were now alive, and has very wisely founded it upon the first folio, paying the nicest attention to the punctuation, and exercising the greatest caution in the correction of he text. In the remarks on the preliminary matter, and the notes to each play, the literary ability of the editor is very conspicuous, and his modest deference to the opinion of other Shakespearean scholars naturally wins confidence in his own. Although there are a few of Mr. WHITE'S changes of the text on which his edition is based which will be excepted to by judicious critics, yet his alterations are so manifestly just in the whole, that it would hardly be worth while to name the few instances which we should be disposed to condemn. It would afford us infinitely more satisfaction to point out the many corrections which are entitled to commendation. But we must reserve this duty until another opportunity presents itself, when the next three volumes, which are to contain the historical plays, appear. We have no doubt that this edition of the great dramatist will hereafter be the one which will be adopted for universal use—the standard edition for reference, for the desultory reader, as well as for the student.

There are two objections to be made to Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr.'s title to his very readable volume, *From New-York to Delhi*, recently published by APPLETON & Co.; the first is, that it is a parody on THACKERAY'S *From Cornhill to Cairo*; and the next is, that it is not good, *per se*. It is not indicative of the purposes of the book, which commences at Rio de Janerio and goes a vast distance beyond Delhi—namely, to Bombay and Cairo; and nearly a hundred pages at the latter part of the volume are occupied with a general history of India. Apart from these small objections, which do not really amount to much, the volume is a very readable and pleasant one, and especially welcome at this time, since the great revolt has rendered India more than ever a country about which we are always anxious to learn something new. Mr. MINTURN was a young New-Yorker just out of College, and started off upon his journey to the remote regions of the earth with as littlesdo as though he were going to Hoboken to spend a Summer afternoon. He dates his first letter at Rio, as though that were next door to his own home, but as he saw but little of that metropolis of the Southern continent, it would have been as well to have commenced the record of his travels at Australia, where we next find him; he skips across from Australia to North China, gives us some interesting sketches of Shanghae and the interior, then lands us at Hong Kong, and thence takes us to Calcutta, and so on to Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meeruth, the Himalayas, and then to Delhi. He had the rare good fortune to travel over this ground just previous to the outburst of the great revolt, and his familiar, good-natured, and often racy and picturesque descriptions, are rendered doubly interesting by the horrible tragedies and fierce encounters which were enacted all along the route of his journey immediately afterwards. Mr. MINTURN'S style is plain and unpretending, his observations are characterized by good sense and freshness of feeling, and a vast amount of interesting information is contained in his letter, which might be searched for in vain in any other work on India.

Since the death of EDGAR A. POE and MARGARET FULLER, Mr. LONGFELLOW has been exempt from adverse criticism, and his bread has been spread on both sides by a gratified reading public, which has been eager to seize upon anything he might have the goodness to bestow upon them; and he has proved himself worthy of their favor by never abusing it; he has been as cautious in publishing as though he had his reputation to make. Notwithstanding the general favor with which he has been received on both sides of the Atlantic, his last volume, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," has been reviewed in the old slashing style of POE, by the London *Athenæum*, and he has been as unceremoniously cut up by that critical authority as though he were some unknown rhymester just feeling the public pulse, or a literary quack who had been foisted into notice by surreptitious puffing. But such an attack from such a quarter is simply ludicrous. There were 12,000 copies of *Miles Standish* sold in England before the book was published in Boston, and the publishers here have been unable to supply the demand for the volume. What can be more absurd than to decry the merits of a poet whose genius obtains such a recognition as this? An individual critic might be pardoned for distrusting his own opinion when he finds it contradicted by the judgment of all the world. As the *Courtship of Miles Standish* is already in the hands of everybody, it is hardly worth while to make any extracts from it, or to attempt to justify the admiration which it has excited, but those who have not read the criticism on it in the *Athenæum*, will be amused at the opinion of that authority that the poem contains but just one line which can be called even pretty. That one solitary prettiness is the line in which flowers are compared to

"Children lost in the woods, and covered with leaves in their slumber."

"The Courtship of Miles Standish," which ought to be called "The Courtship of John Alden," occupies but one-half of the volume, the rest is filled with short poems, under the general title of "Birds of Passage," the particular fitness of which we do not discover. Most of these birds of passage have before flitted by the public in the pages of *Putnam's Monthly* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. The finest of them are "The Warden of the Cinque Ports," "The Two Angels," "Victor Galbraith," and "St. Filomena." We miss from this volume a poem of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S, which has long been in type, but has never been published, which we anticipated the pleasure of reading. But he is probably holding it back to give weight or variety to his next volume.

One of the most bizarre and peculiar works of fiction that has issued from the American press in a long while, is *Ernestin, or the Heart's Longing*. By ALETH. Published by STANFORD & DELISSER. Although it is copy-righted here, it is evidently the production of an English scholar; it has the audacity of an American free-thinker, and the mysticism of a German romancer. To attempt to give an analysis of so singular a production would require much more space and time than can be afforded by a daily newspaper. It will repay perusal, which is more than we can say of a good many much more pretentious works; but we cannot recommend it as a good book for family reading.

Brandon, by OSMAN TIFFANY, published by STANFORD & DELISSER, is a historical novel of the SCOTT and COOPER family of fictions, of much greater merit than any of our authors have given us in a long time. Mr. TIFFANY has chosen one of the most interesting periods in our Colonial history, the time of the capture of Quebec by WOLFE, and has introduced into his romance some of the historical characters of the time, whom he has delineated with great success. He lacks the rough vigor of COOPER, but his characters are drawn with clearness and finished with the nicety of miniature painting.

Peasant-Life in Germany, by Miss ANNA C. JOHNSON, with whose pleasant, gossippy letters under the name of "Minnie Myrtle" the readers of the TIMES are familiar, has been published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, and has already made its way to popular appreciation before the journals have had an opportunity to make it known. Her book is something more than it pretends to be; for while it gives us a very lively, piquant and picturesque view of the peasant-life of Germany, which has all the appearence of being strictly true, it gives us besides sketches of the social life of German towns; but, whether intentionally so or not, there is a good deal of confusion and obscurity in relation to localities. It seems that Miss JOHNSON went direct from New-York to Bremen, but whether that small city be the place where she first went to church or not, and the manners and customs of which she describes, we are left in a state of doubt. Something of this indistinctness and uncertainty occurs all through the volume, which is, notwithstanding, an exceedingly pleasant and instructive book to read.

A very valuable compendium has just been issued by EDWARD WALKER, entitled the *Statesman's Manual*, containing the addresses and messages of the Presidents of the United States, inaugural, annual and special, from WASHINGTON to BUCHANAN, with their memoirs, and histories of their Administrations, with correct portraits engraved on steel; together with a very valuable collection of national and statistical documents, compiled from official sources by EDWIN WILLIAMS and BENSON J. LOSSING. In four large volumes, octavo, containing over 3,000 pages.

The November number of *Harper's Magazine* closes the Seventeenth Volume of this popular work. In point of literary attractions and embellishments it is certainly quite up to the mark of its predecessors. The two leading illustrated articles are a history of ETHAN ALLEN, by B. J. LOSSING, and "the Voyage of Paul," the saint of that name being the Paul intended. "Lieutenant STRAIN'S Gallop Across the Pampas," is the subject of another well-illustrated article. Although so much of *Harper's Magazine* has been extracted from foreign sources, the public will be surprised to see the long list of American writers which is given, who have contributed to the work since its commencement. This list contains the names of over a hundred American authors, and yet it is said they do not include half of those who have written for its pages.

The *Knickerbocker* for November presents an unusually varied and attractive table of contents. It has a portrait of GEORGE W. CURTIS, and a highly characteristic article from his pen entitled "The Millennial Club." Among the other contributors to this number are H. CLAPP, Jr., Doctor NOYES, PHŒBE CARY and Mrs. STODDARD.

University Medical College.

The introductory to the regular Winter Course of lectures in this institution, which, from the year of its inauguration, has never failed to graduate more students annually than any of its City rival, s was delivered by Dr. ALFRED C. POST, on Monday evening, at the College, in Fourteenth-street. There was a large attendance of professional gentlemen, students and ladies, and the Doctor's appearance was greeted with warm applause. Dr. POST's topic was, "The triumph of mind over matter." It led him over a wide field, in which he traced the history of the great discoveries and inventions which have most contributed to the elevation of the human race. Of the five great practical ideas which science has developed during the present age, he gloried that four were of American origin, and three had their birth in this City.

New-York Medical College.

The introductory to the Annual Course of lectures at this institution, was delivered Tuesday evening, before a large audience, by Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS. It was interesting and was listened to with attention. Certificates of Honor were granted to 23 students in Toxicological Chemistry, and to ten of the class attending the Summer Course.

Courtesy to Old Practitioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to protest against the accuracy of the concluding sentence in the report of the proceedings at Bellevue Hospital on Monday. The sentence was this: "The whole affair passed off more than creditably." If it was creditable for the governors or managers of the Hospital to order the old practitioners of the City, with the medical students, to pass up iron stairways on the outside of the buildings, through the windows of the Wards, where the sick were lying upon their beds, instead of passing up and down the main stairway, then the writer's notion of what is creditable differs from your reporter. As to the address of Dr. FRANCIS, if he had shortened it by omiting his flattering remarks upon the distinguished surgeon, who was present, and blown the trumpet during his absence, it would have been in better taste. The remarks upon JOHN HUNTER were exceedingly just and interesting. As to the operations, not having a view of the proceedings, we could not judge of their merits. We disapprove, however, of the surgeon's lecturing while operating. The welfare of the patient requires the whole attention of the surgeon when operating. M. D.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper I noticed a remark in allusion to the mortality in Charleston from Aug. 7 to October, which tends to convey a false idea of the prevailing pestilence. It was stated that the whole number of deaths during the interval of two months was *but 573—less than last year*. It was then remarked that the city was not unhealthy. Instead of the mortality being less than that of 1857, it has almost quadrupled it. By comparing the number of deaths in 1854, when the fever was raging in a most violent form, with that of this year, it appeared that the former is greater only by *two* deaths. Proportionately, the decrease this year, from week to week, is not as large as that of 1854. There is no doubt but that before the dire ravager flees that city it will leave deeper traces of its "dead march" than ever before. Strangers should be careful not to embark for Charleston before the decadence of the yellow fever would guarantee a safe residence in that place. By going there now they would only furnish *pabulum* for Death. S.

A MAIL AGENT ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.—The St. Louis *Democrat* notices the arrest of a United States Mail agent named MORRIS, for a robbery committed on board the Missouri steamer *Emma*. The amount stolen was $2,000, belonging to the boat. The robbery was ingeniously effected. The room occupied by the clerks as the money depository and that used by the mail agent had formerly been divided by a partition, but being in their separate conditions too small, the partition had been taken down, and the two thrown into one, although separate entrances were still preserved. One of these was used by the mail agent, and the other by the clerk of the boat—their apartments being divided by a double desk only—the money of the boat being kept in one side, and the agent using the drawer in the other side for his purposes. The desk consequently was some inches higher in the centre than at either side. During the trip, the mail agent remained in his part of the room all the time, and in the absence of the clerk used a knife in cutting a hole in the thin wall between his own drawer and that of the clerk's, which, being of light wood, and not more than a fourth of an inch thick, was easily penetrated and cut away. He was enabled to do this by removing his own drawer, or thrusting his hand up between the two drawers, there being no intervening partition in the lower portion of the desk. It was in this way that he was enabled, unknown to the officers of the boat, to cut a hole about six inches square, which permitted him to thrust his arm into the money-drawer, from which he extracted the funds deposited there. So silently and cleverly had he done the work that not the least suspicion was excited against him until the clerk pulled his drawer entirely out of the desk.

ALBANY.

Politics at the State Capital—John H. Reynolds—His Nomination by the Hards and his Indorsement by the Republicans—Unfavorable Effect of the Late Elections upon the Democrats—Their Defeat not Impossible—The American Ticket and its Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

Politics at the Capital are decidedly "high-mixed." It would be difficult for one at a distance to have a just understanding of the precise state of affairs here locally. Indeed it is difficult for one on the spot, with the best of advantages, to have a clear notion of how things are, with the whys and wherefores. For some things it would be exceedingly difficult to give any reason, good or bad. For instance, the nomination for Congress, by the Republicans, of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, a gentleman who all the days of his political life has occupied a position, and has strenuously advocated doctrines as opposite to those the Republicans profess, as North is to South. Mr. REYNOLDS has ever been the hardest of the Hard Democrats—a Pro-Slavery man—in fact, so much so that it has not been much more than half the time of late years (so his own late associates say) that he has supported the Democratic Party of the country with his vote, because it was too much tainted with Abolitionism.

The Democrats who brought him forward as their candidate and gave him an irregular nomination, are mostly of the same sort. They nominated him *because* he did entertain just such views; *because* he was fearless and honest in expressing them; and *because* in Congress and out he would on all proper occasions give utterance to them. And yet this same man, this identical JOHN H. REYNOLDS, is the candidate of the Republicans of Albany County,—the Fourteenth Congressional District,—placed in nomination and indorsed by a regular Convention, fully represented by duly chosen delegates—nominated unanimously and by acclamation, after a recognized, undoubted and very proper kind of Republican had declined the offer of a nomination in order to make it unanimous and a free gift! Not only this: the *Evening Journal*, the organ of the Republican Party in the State, if not the nation, the keeper and pilot of WM. H. SEWARD'S political fortunes, accepted, applauded, the nomination of this Hard Democrat—this chosen favorite and tried, out-spoken champion of those whom this same journal has never ceased, so much as in a single issue, to denounce as the "Pro-Slavery Democracy,"—as a man "whom the Republicans can trust," and every way worthy of their support! I say there is no known theory among men by which you can account for inconsistency like this. Mr. REYNOLDS, scarcely forty-eight hours before the Republicans took him, was placed in nomination by the Hards, who could not longer affiliate with the Cagger party because of their Free-Soilism and Barnburner antecedents, on the ground that he was a better, harder, stiffer Democrat than Mr. CORNING, whose defeat they thus sought to insure as the candidate of those suspected of a secret friendship for DOUGLAS. In those forty-eight hours Mr. REYNOLDS said nothing, did nothing, that the world knows of, in the slightest degree changing or qualifying his position or views. And yet, standing as he did, the candidate of the Pro-Slavery branch of the Democracy—bolters from the party on the suspicion that there was a remote tendency towards Douglasism—he is preferred by the Republican Convention of Albany county to a recognized Republican, to any American on whom the opposition might successfully unite; and the nomination is indorsed by Mr. WEED, in the Albany *Evening Journal*, as a most excellent selection? Very much has been said of the power, the inconsistencies, the more than doubtful policy, the strange purposes, of the "Weed Regency," under whose eye and management all this has been accomplished, but nothing is on record that approaches this.

On Saturday last, Mr. CORNING was nominated by the Regular Democratic Convention. He wrote a letter declining a renomination, but it was kept close in the pocket of the gentleman to whom it was intrusted. If it had not been thus suppressed it would have been all the same. Had it been read a dozen times the Convention would have evinced the most respectful disregard for it, by asserting their preference for its author.

In M. SHEAR the Americans have their candidate. Although efforts have been made to induce him to decline, they have as yet been unsuccessful, and it is believed that he will remain in the field, notwithstanding the exertions making to reduce the contest to one between Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. CORNING. It is undoubtedly true that many Americans will support Mr. REYNOLDS. Many more would have done so, but for the union on him of the Pro-Slavery branch of the Democracy and the Republicans. The great body of the Americans agree that if Mr. WEED can "trust" Mr. REYNOLDS, there must be an understanding between them, and, therefore, they should be suffered to fight the battle together, with such others as they can secure from other sources. Some argue that Mr. WEED in thus arranging matters had the election of Mr. CORNING in view, and that he and a few regiments of followers will go over to CORNING in the end and thereby secure his election. Be this as it may, not a few leading Republicans declare their intention to support CORNING on the ground that, since they are left to choose between two Democrats, they will take the one they like best. It is clearly in the power of the Republicans to elect the American candidate, but it seems to be ordained that there shall not be a single American chosen to Congress from this State, even though the Republicans, to make this exclusion perfect, have to strike hands with the Hard Democrats!

It was not all smooth work at the Corning Convention on Saturday. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, who had previously been nominated by the hards, succeeded in securing the nomination for Sheriff over SMITH A. WATERMAN, an old stager, who thought himself safe. WATERMAN was sure of the nomination, because he had CAGGER'S support. It would be ungenerous to suppose that CAGGER suffered himself to be beaten when he might have had it otherwise; nevertheless, WATERMAN insists that he has been cheated, and that, too, for the last time, and declares that he will take the stump against the crowd.

There is some talk of a movement for a People's Ticket, but there are so many tickets in the field now that the plan will probably not amount to much. It is the opinion of many that the race for Congress is between CORNING and REYNOLDS, and that if the chances preponderate in favor of the former, it is in consequence of the alliance of the Republicans and Hards; but more particularly by the direct indorsement of Mr. REYNOLDS by Mr. WEED, as a gentleman, who, if elected, the Republicans can trust, on account of his sympathy with them on their main doctrines and ideas. If Mr. WEED does not misrepresent Mr. REYNOLDS, when did Mr. R. undergo the great change he must have undergone to justify this open and unreserved indorsement? If Mr. WEED does not speak for Mr. REYNOLDS, that gentleman owes it to himself, if not to the electors of the County, to say so, and declare his views for himself.

If the reports which come in from different parts of the State, and that, too, not entirely through Republican sources, are to be relied on, the late election results, with other things, are having their effect on the Democrats, by spreading a disheartening influence through their ranks, while they animate and invigorate the Republicans. The latter are therefore encouraged, and profess to be sanguine of success in the State. Whether these fresh hopes are to be realized depends altogether on the Democrats themselves, who may yet be capable of retrieving the field from a momentary reverse, and of securing a victory which at the outset was almost, by common consent, awarded to them. Should it become apparent, and past dispute, that the expectations of success by the Republicans are not groundless, but based on the actual state of the two parties, then it is not difficult to conceive how it may happen that the contest will thereafter be between the Republicans and Americans, if such is not the case at this moment. We may well suppose that with the conviction forced on the minds of the Democrats that the field was lost to them, they would yet have the power, with the disposition to use it, to dictate its fortunes, and by well-directed and timely movements, shower defeat where but just before victory was ready to perch, and award victory to those who though not allies, are the lesser foe and entitled to "aid and comfort" as the gallant and hitherto weaker contestant with the common enemy. It would be but the manifestation of a common trait in human nature for the Democrats, finding themselves beaten, and discovering the Americans still fighting right on, though, perhaps, with hardly a hope of victory, to lend them such a degree of assistance as would decide the battle against the Republicans.

It is unquestionably true that Mr. BURROWS and the American ticket have for some time past been receiving numerous accessions, from both Republicans and Democrats. No well-informed politician, determined not to deceive himself, has at any time since the nominations were made, been ignorant of the fact that there was no inconsiderable element in both of those parties which the leaders were powerless to control, and which, as by gravitation, has caused daily and constantly increasing accessions to Mr. BURROWS and his associates. This is a marked feature of the present canvass, which the late elections, in their effect on the Democrats, are not at all calculated to cause to be less. There is another fact to which no intelligent man will permit himself to be blinded, that all that there is necessary to insure the success of the Burrows Ticket is the belief that its election is possible. Therefore, any condition of things, any movement or arrangement which so disposes matters as to create that belief and inspire a hope, will cause the instant disintegration of the Republican and Democratic ranks, certainly to such an extent as inevitably to elect the American ticket. Is there anything to transpire within the present time and the day of the election so to dispose matters, so to change the disposition of men and parties, and thereby create this belief, to inspire this hope? The least that can be said it is not impossible, if the actual fact is not already fixed.

It is undoubtedly true that the Republicans are making very great exertions to bring out a large vote With the extraordinary vote for FREMONT still in mind, it is not strange that they should be animated with the belief that their vote of last Fall will be increased. It should be recollected, however, that GERRIT SMITH will take from them not less than 25,000. And of this precise point should the Democrats remember that at least as many Americans, who last Fall acted as volunteers in their behalf, will be called back to BURROWS, thus leaving the Republican and Democratic vote relatively as before.

That the Americans are making a stiff fight, probably more so, particularly west of Cayuga Bridge, than at any time since 1855, when they carried the State, is an undeniable fact. They are sailing with a fair and rising tide, and their progress is now, and for some time past has been, unmistakeable. I am assured by a gentleman well qualified to judge, from personal observation and previous experience, that the Fourth Judicial District alone will increase the American vote from 8,000 to 10,000. Washington County will show an increase of 1,000 votes on the American column; while the increase in all Northern New-York, particularly in St. Lawrence, will be at a corresponding rate. These gains will be made up about equally from the Republicans and Democrats, and of those who did not vote last Fall. The Americans claim that there is not a spot where their vote will not be increased.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in this city on Thursday of this week, to compare notes, and take a calm survey of the field.

There is time enough between this date and election day for strange things to happen.

RODERICK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Political Meetings—List of Congressional Nominations—Senatorial Nominations—Bolting Officially Advised—Retirement of Mr. Rockwell—Republican Rejoicings—Colonel Fremont in New-England—The Atlantic for November.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In a fortnight the campaign will be at an end. There is a pretty fair amount of steam on now, meetings being held every evening, and many of them. The Democrats and Americans have had Faneuil Hall assemblies, which are just as much parts of an election here as is voting itself. The Democratic meeting I have already written of. That of the Americans was held on the evening of the 15th. The American candidate for Governor, Mr. LAWRENCE, made a capital speech, in which he advocated the union of *all* the opposition in the hour of national conflict, plainly showing where he and his friends mean to be found in 1860. Some few hissed his remarks in this connection, but the hisses were soon put down by storms of applause, thus indicating that the meeting was with the speaker. Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, of your City, and Mr. BROOM, of Philadelphia, also spoke, and put more K. N. into their speeches than our audiences have been accustomed to have They were well received, but some persons endeavored to disturb Mr. BROOM by calling "Fire," which lessened his audience. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the oratory good.

The Republicans have had a meeting at Charlestown, at which General WILSON delivered the best speech that has thus far appeared in the campaign. It is wonderful how the General improves. He illustrates in his career the remark of JEAN PAUL, that men rise as they are called upon to take part in the solemn feasts of life. I told him, the other day, that though I had but little faith in the Republicans carrying the country in this century, I believed he would be the Republican President, if one there should be. He wasn't offended, but smiled blandly. He might become President in 1865 with convenience to himself, as his second Senatorial term will then have just expired. The Republicans are to have a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, at which several stars are engaged.

The following is the list of the candidates nominated thus far, for Congress, by all parties:

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.	American.
1.	T. D. Eliot,	Moses Bates,	——
2.	T. Buffinton,	John Wilson.	——
3.	C. F. Adams,	A. W. Austin,	M. G. Cobb.
4.	A. H. Rice.	——	N. A. Thompson.
5.	A. Burlingame,	J. T. Heard.	——
6.	J. B. Ally,	G. B. Loring.	——
7.	D. W. Gooch,	C. A. Welch.	——
8.	Charles R. Train,	B. F. Butler.	——
9.	Eli Thayer,	Nat. Wood.	——
10.	C. Delano,	Charles Osgood.	——
11.	H. L. Dawes,	T. F. Plunkett.	——

The Republican list is a sensible improvement on the present delegation. ELIOT, DELANO, and ADAMS are, I might almost say, infinitely ahead of HALL, CHAFFEE, and DAMRELL, though the last-named gentleman, it is but fair to add, was incapacitated by illness from doing himself justice. Mr. RICE, like Mr. COMINS, is a good man to represent a place like Boston, both being merchants. The attempt that was made to force the Republicans to nominate Colonel THOMPSON did not succeed, though at one time it seemed as if the Colonel were to be a "union man." Mr. RICE was very popular as our Mayor in '56 and '57, and I expect he will be chosen in No. 4 by a good majority, but he should have suffered himself to be nominated at the first meeting of the Republican Convention, in which case Colonel THOMPSON would probably not have been a candidate, and the Republican candidate would have gone through the district as the wind goes through the corn. Mr. COMINS has been shamefully treated, and by men who are always for supporting regular nominations, when made at their dictation. Mr. DAVIS has resolved not to oppose Mr. ALLY, so the latter gentleman will have it all his own way in No. 6. Mr. THAYER has no opposition, but he'll hear from the "popular sovereignty" absurdity and atrocity two years hence, unless he shall have the sense to retreat from his position. Thus far he has only canted, and he must recant. Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends are confident that he will be re-elected, and that Mr. FEARING'S nomination will help him. Mr. FEARING is one of the steady old Whigs who still cling to that political idea which was so common in our Consul Planeus days, when LEVI LINCOLN was Governor. Gov. GARDNER might have had the nomination, but Slyboots knew better than to put himself in a position where he was sure to be "licked" like a runaway slave who has been restored to his merciful master. Mr. FEARING is open to no objection on any score. Of upright life, never seeking office, even in times when he had only to ask to have anything that he might have desired, and sincerely attached to his peculiar views, he is exactly one of the men who are made to lead political forlorn hopes. Had the Democrats nominated him a month ago, they might have carried both our Districts, but I suppose the temptation to nominate Col. HEARD was too great to be resisted, though he does not run so well as at first I thought he would.

As to the Democratic nominees, little need be said. Leaving BUTLER, HEARD, and LORING aside, none of them are first-class men, or even high in the second class. Some of them were never heard of before, and of the rest little good is known. Generally the Democratic nominations seem to have been made on the principle that anybody will serve to fill a ditch. The *Courier* mentions that the Democrats of No. 4 contemplate nominating ERASTUS D. BIGELOW. This would be a very respectable nomination.

The Republicans have had a very exalted time the last five days, reading the dispatches from Pennsylvania and the northwest. They bear their successes very well, however, and as if they had expected them. The Democrats are by no means cast down, and take their reverses like veterans who are equal to any fortune. They say it is better such things should happen now than later, and they refer to what took place in 1854, as indicating that reverses may be overcome in '60, as they were in '56. In good truth, opposition victories do have the unhappy faculty of occurring either two years too soon or two years too late. If their Pennsylvania victory had happened in '56, how valuable it would have been; or if it could have been postponed till '60, it would be priceless! As to its present value, a sensible man would swap it against the reasonable prospect of carrying Missouri a couple of years hence. Carrying the House of Representatives is no victory now, but rather a loss, as it entails responsibility without power, of all things the worst for an aspiring party. As to the Administration, it has already owned that the Republicans of the present Congress have used it better than it was used on some occasions by its friends; and, the intense desire of the opposition not to do anything of an anti-national character would probably lead them to be very lenient toward the Administration, should they have the next House. But it does not seem possible that they should have it, unless what has happened, or more, in Pennsylvania, should happen in New-York and New Jersey. The soberest Democrats here by no means give up the House, but figure out about 120 members of their party as something yet to be calculated upon with a very reasonable degree of hope.

The nominations for Senators go on swimmingly—but these District Conventions, of which there are forty, are nuisances. In the old times, before the Constitution was "tinkered," and when counties were districts, one could keep the run of things very easily, and make something like an approach to a correct prediction as to results. But all that has changed, and it is no slight labor to keep the Senatorial candidates before the eyes of the mind. However, the nominations for Senators are not very interesting, thus far. The most noted, on the Republican side, is that of Mr. D. F. PARKER, in the Central Worcester District. Mr. PARKER is the author of the "Cayenne" letters that were published in the Worcester *Transcript* some weeks since, and of which I wrote you at the time. They were very imprudent letters, though amazingly readable, as most imprudent letters are; but it is a rather strong course to recommend that his nomination should be repudiated, which is the course pursued by one of the Boston Republican papers, because Mr. PARKER said something that was offensive to one of its editors. It is hard for an editor to support an enemy, but he must be a very lucky dog of an editor who is never called upon to do so. Sensitive souls are not the kind of men to take part in politics; besides, it is possible that Worcester, which is so utterly Republican, may think itself able to go alone in politics, and will not take advice from Boston, the Republicanism of which is of a milder type than that of the heart of the Commonwealth. Mr. PARKER has talents, and is far superior to nine-tenths of the men who have been Senators for many years. To dictate bolting in a spirit of vengeance is just the poorest thing that could be done, and shows a lamentable want of thought. Vengeance is a luxury the politician has no right to enjoy, being reserved for the gods, who, unless they are the infernal gods, can have nothing to do with politics. That shrewd old statesman, Cardinal GRANVELLA, was used to say that injuries were like pills, and should be swallowed without chewing, in order to avoid the taste of the bitter. The idea is not a bad one for our politicians, who should "take" the pills they *must* swallow after the Cardinal's fashion.

Mr. ROBINSON, who has been nominated for the Senate in the North Berkshire District, is a man of decided character and fine talents. He was one of the original Free-soilers, and was a member of the Senate of 1852, being the youngest member except Mr. BURLINGAME. He was one of the clerks of the Constitutional Convention, and was strongly recommended for the office of Judge of the new Probate and Insolvency Court, but did not receive the appointment. Mr. LEWIS, the Democratic candidate in the same District, is also an able man, and if he were opposed to any other Republican than Mr. ROBINSON, I should heartily desire his reëlection. He used to be a member of the Legislature, and was much liked by men of all parties because of his boldness, honesty and liberality.

The failure of the Republicans to nominate Mr. CLAFLIN in the Third Middlesex District, he having been defeated, as is alleged, by unfair means in the Convention, and a KNOW-Nothing nominated, is a serious evil, for he would have made an excellent legislator. There is not sufficient care taken to secure good nominations in some quarters.

Mr. ROCKWELL, who is Speaker of the present House of Representatives, will not be a member of the next House, and his retirement will give a place to some patriot who is desirous of serving his country in the highest possible post. I suspect that disgust has as much to do with Mr. ROCKWELL'S retirement as any other cause. It cannot be very pleasing to him to find himself just where he was two-and-twenty years ago, when HARRY of the West was a living giant, and there was a Whig party in the land. This is "walking *round* the *circle*" and "finding it *square*," with a vengeance. Men now get high offices whom the Mr. Speaker ROCKWELL of 1856 would not have trusted to carry a bundle to his *blanchisseuse*. The age of gentlemen is over, and the people actually call men to their service. Where it is to end, is an alarming subject for consideration. The WINTHROPS, STEVENSONS, and others who compose our patriciate, have retired from an ungrateful world, and perhaps Mr. ROCKWELL means to follow their example. The Roman most imitated by disappointed gentlemen here is SCIPIO at Liternum.

Mr. FEARING is to give an answer to the Americans to-day, whether he will stand or not. It seems to be the opinion of the Democrats that, if he should stand, the effect will be favorable to Mr. BURLINGAME. In that case, and supposing Mr. FEARING to be not desirous of aiding the Republicans, he will withdraw; but I am not sure that this view is quite correct, and if he should remain in the field, he may do so to prevent the success of the Republican candidate.

The Republicans of Concord, N. H., had a large congratulatory meeting on Thursday evening, at which Colonel FREMONT was vehemently cheered. The Colonel is *the* popular Republican candidate for the Presidency in New-England, just as he was two years ago, being *Eclipse*. Whether he will be the candidate of the Republicans, it would be hard to pronounce upon now, but he would be the best man, by 50,000, to run in our corner of the earth, meaning the six New-England States. I am only afraid that his prospects may be injured by the action of warm friends, who think that in politics it is safe to say what one thinks—an error that disappears before the light of experience.

The bank war is really going on, notwithstanding the apparent peace that prevails. The Suffolk Bank talks as calmly of abandoning a business of three or four hundred millions a year as the old rat did of retiring from the pomp and vanities of this wicked world to the centre of a Parmesan cheese.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November will be out on the 30th. It is an uncommonly good number, with sixteen articles. One said to be by LOWELL, is on Gen. CUSHING; and as he is at 59 as sensitive to newspaper criticism as he was at 19, I think he will feel somewhat angry at this monthly dose. There is a paper by C. T. CONGDON, I think, which adds much to the merits of the number. Dr. RANDALL'S *Life of Jefferson* furnishes the text for an article on the founder of a party which now disowns his principles, and would lynch him if he were alive. The Autocrat is at his post, and is as agreeable as ever. His connection will be maintained with the magazine. I have heard that he has been offered $5,000 a year to write for one of the weekly papers of your City. He's worth it. THYME.

Post-Office Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL FRANKING PRIVILEGE—WHEN IT COMMENCES AND EXPIRES.

In view of the recent Congressional elections and of those which are to occur before the assembling of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the following information in relation to the franking privilege will be of general interest.

The franking privilege of members of Congress—Senators and Representatives—commences with the term for which they were respectively elected, or from the period of their election where that occurred after the final adjournment of the preceding Congress, and this without any reference to the time when they take their seats or the oath of office. In the case of contested seats, the privilege of course belongs to the person holding the certificate.

The time at which the franking privilege of members expires is the first Monday in December following the expiration of their term of office.

The privilege of resigning members ceases on the first Monday in December following the date of resignation.

From this it will be seen that members of the present Congress are entitled to frank up to the first Monday in December, 1859; and members of the Thirty-sixth Congress wil assume that right on the fourth day of March next, or on the day of their election and acceptance, if elected after that date.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

The special attention of Postmasters is called to the necessity of effectually canceling the postage stamps on all letters mailed at their respective offices. Neglect of duty in this respect has become very general; and the trouble it occasions at offices of delivery, and the numberless petty frauds to which it leads, have given to the evil a very serious character. The instances of such neglect officially reported to the Department are so numerous as to render it highly improbable that a more summary method of correction than the system of reprimand now in use will soon be adopted by the appointing power. It is to be hoped, however, that the good sense of Postmasters, and the exercise of greater care in future, will render unnecessary any further measures for the cure of the evil or the punishment of delinquents.

POSTAGE UPON LETTERS TO INDIA.

The regulations recently promulgated by the British Post-Office relative to the compulsory repayment in full of postage upon letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, (notices of which have been extensively published in the newspapers of this country,) apply only to the letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, and *vice versa*, and do not extend to transit letters for India received from the United States.

The regulation for collecting the *United States postage only*, upon letters mailed in this country for India, *viâ* England, is, therefore, still in force, the single rate of United States postage being 21, or five cents, according as the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by United States or British packets.

American Passports Disregarded by Prussia

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IMPRESSED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE.

From the Norfolk Argus, Oct. 19.

We learn from our correspondent in Berlin that Ex-Governor JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, United States Minister to Prussia, is now corresponding with the Administration upon a highly important subject—nothing less than the violation of our passports by the Government to which he is accredited.

It seems an American citizen has been seized by the Prussian Government and made to serve in the army. This man is a native of Prussia, but migrated to the United States some years ago; was naturalized; served in the Mexican war with honor and distinction, and was wounded in several battles. A few years ago he returned to Prussia, for the purpose of visiting his relations, when he was seized as a Prussian subject, and made to serve in the Prussian army, cut off from his wife, children and property in his adopted country. Another case: An old man ninety years of age, who emigrated to the United States when he was ten years of age, married an American lady, and is the father of seven children, thus spending eighty years of his life in America, the husband of an American lady, and the father of seven American citizens, returned two or three months since to Prussia on a visit to his relations, and by the merest accident escaped the seizure of the Prussian Government (for impressment into its army) with the aid of friends and excellent good luck.

We trust President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet will look immediately to these violations of the rights of American citizenship by a European despotism, and see that they are not repeated.

Why give a man an American passport if we do not intend to make it respected and recognized by the Governments of Europe? It is the merest farce on earth—in fact, worse than a farce—as our young Republic is thus degraded and disgraced in the eyes of the world. She avows the doctrine of expatriation, while she seemingly appears afraid to enforce it. Defying the Governments of Europe in asserting doctrines,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 22.

Superior Court—Nos. 474, 491 to 494, 577, 530, 534, 535, 399, 415, 568, 538, 540 to 543, 546, 547, 549, 553, 556, 557, 559 to 563, 565 to 567, 569 to 578.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Same as Thursday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1147, 1362, 1410, 1944, 2151, 2166, 2540, 2774, 2862, 3082, 3265, 3491, 3694, 3945, 4121, 4140, 4141, 4792, 4823, 4830, 4900, 4902, 4907, 4973, 4947, 5000, 5031, 5055, 5061, 5071, 5076, 5161, 5222, 5274, 5279, 5299, 5426, 5429, 5493, 5601, 5605, 5621, 5626, 5646, 5647. *Part II.*—Same as before. *Part III.*—Add on 568, 1872, 2250, 1242, 1602, 1690, 1342, 2082, 592, 1010.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

John A. Van Buskirk and Rufus Mead vs. *Jas. Marks.*—Action to recover for defendants falsely and fraudulently representing to plaintiffs that Isaac Harris was fit to be trusted to the amount of $350. Defence that the defendant believed the representations he made were true. The plaintiffs sold goods to Harris of the value of $355 29 on the faith of the defendant's representations. The Judge charged the jury that if the defendant's representations were false the plaintiffs could not recover if they were made in good faith when the defendant believed them to be true. Verdict for defendant.

William Inglis vs. *James N. Richards impleaded.*—Action on a promissory note. Tried without a jury. Judgment for plaintiff for $537 91.

John A. Cone vs. *James De Gray and William H. Phillips.*—An action on a promissory note. Defence usury. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,889 04, subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term. By consent of counsel the decision on the verdict to be the same at the General Term as in another action heretofore tried between the same parties.

Isabella Grimes vs. *Frederick E. Hale.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Jonathan T. Johnson vs. *William Harsell.*—Action to recover of defendant as owner of the schooner *Martha*, for supplies amounting to $191 38, which the Captain of the schooner obtained of the plaintiff in this City. Defence that the Captain had the entire control of the schooner and was sailing her on shares, the defendant to have half of her net earnings without being liable for any expenses, except half of her port charges, and that the plaintiff knew of this arrangement between the defendant and the Captain at the time he furnished the supplies to the latter. By direction of the Judge the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Thomas M. Mayhew vs. *John Duncan and William Stevens.*—Action on a promissory note. Tried without a Jury. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,616 67.

Peter Morrison vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Action to recover the value of a fast mare, which was killed on the defendants' railroad in the town of Rye, in Westchester County, in September, 1856. The mare was kept in a pasture adjoining the railroad, upon the farm of Ezekiah Wetmore. The plaintiff gave evidence which tended to establish that the defendant had not a sufficient fence along the railroad, and that by reason thereof the mare escaped and went upon the road. He also proved by several witnesses that the mare was worth from $1,500 to $2,500. The defendant gave evidence that tended to show the mare was not worth over $175 or $200, and that the fence was sufficient; and defendants' counsel insisted that the Jury should infer from the evidence that Wetmore or his servant left the bars down between the railroad and the pasture in which the mare was kept, and that the mare went through the bar-way upon the road. The Jury brought in a sealed verdict, this morning, in favor of the plaintiff, for $690 damages.

Peter Gilsey vs. *Geo. H. Wooster.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $677 75.

John Butler vs. *Edgar M. Smith.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $879 32.

John P. Kane vs. *Jeremiah Vandrehele.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $121 57.

Philip Nusbaum vs. *Augustus Johnson.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff—that he recovers possession of furniture in question, valued at $50, and $18 50 damages, for its detention by the defendant.

Alex. Dennistoun vs. *Austin E. Thayer.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,201 65.

Thomas J. Easterbrook et al., executors, vs. *John Benson.* Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,503 50.

Before Judge Clerke.

Joseph Felds vs. *Teresa Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.*—This case, for services rendered as an operatic agent, was resumed this morning, and given to the Jury, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict.

Benson J. Lossing and William Barritt vs. *Thomas Bushnak.*—This was an action to recover for making engravings for defendant's book of travels in Brazil, which book was published by Harper & Brothers. The defence set up was that the Harpers employed the plaintiffs to make the engravings. The plaintiffs' account was originally $310 50, but $100 had been paid on it by the Harpers for the defendants. Verdict for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

John W. Font vs. *George Kellock and John Kellock.*—Defendants' motion to set aside judgment granted. Costs of this motion, $10, to be recovered by the successful party to the action. Defendants have ten days in which to answer the complaint.

John W. Font and Louis W. Font vs. *George Kellock and John Kellock.*—Same order as in the above case.

In Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles H. Frost vs. *Gilmore and others.*—This motion must be denied. First, because Bernstein has no interest in the property mortgaged to entitle him to be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff. Second, because Koon claims to be the owner of the equity of redemption he is not entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff, as mortgagor. He stands in the same position as Gilmore did while he was owner, and must pay the debt. Third, because the Court should not interfere between litigants for the same cause of action, so as to give to either an advantage over the other in prosecuting their claims. Fourth, because such relief should not be given on motion, but only in an action brought for the purpose, in which all interested can be made parties. Motion denied.

Wm. H. Cary vs. *Chas. H. McCullough et al.*—The order to stay proceedings in the order of Aug. 30, was to stay proceedings until the case was settled. It appears to have been entered differently in the order of Aug. 28. The time for settling the case has been fixed at twenty days from notice of judgment, and by the order of Judge Sutherland that time was extended twenty days. There is no need of interfering with that order prior to other settlement of the case. After the case is settled, the stay of proceeding is vacated unless the defendant files an undertaking in the appeal in the sum of $4,000.

Before Judge E. Darwin Smith.

Thomas J. Whitcomb et al. vs. *Thomas J. Salsman and Cyrus D. Booth.*—If the plaintiffs are to be believed in the affidavit made by them, the defendant, Salsman, obtained the delivery of the goods for which this action is brought by a false representation in regard to the person of his partner, Booth. So far as there is any conflict between the affidavits, in respect to what took place at the time of the sale of the goods, the balance and weight of the testimony is clearly in favor of the plaintiffs, in the proportion of three to one. The plaintiffs say in their affidavits that one of their number knew that Mr. Booth, who was the editor of the Wisconsin *Free Democrat*, and "who had been arrested on account of some difficulty connected with enslaving or liberating of slaves," was a responsible man, and that they sold and delivered the said goods on the faith of the representation that the partner of said defendant, Salsman, was such editor, and was, as the plaintiffs affirm, the said Salsman—"The very man who was such editor, and had such difficulty." Salsman does not deny that he made such representations, but he asserts that he had no intention to defraud the plaintiffs; that his partner had formerly been such editor; that his firm was in good credit at the time; and that he expected and intended to pay the plaintiffs for the goods purchased at the time of the purchase. But this will not answer. If he, in fact, obtained the credit and the goods by a representation false in fact, and which he knew at the time to be false, it will not do for him to say he did not mean to defraud the plaintiffs at the time. They were, in fact, defrauded. They gave credit to a false statement, and the injury to them is the same as if the purpose of Salsman was ever so fraudulent at the time. A purchaser who obtains credit by a false representation, must be held to intend the legitimate consequence of his acts. His intent must be inferred from his acts and declarations. The law requires men to speak the truth in making their contracts, and in all negotiations or representations designed or calculated to influence the conduct of the opposite party in making a trade or giving a credit. The law of good morals and the law of the land coincide in this particular. The motion to discharge the order of arrest should be denied with $10 costs.

Henry G. Scudder vs. *James T. Barnes.*—From the statement of the referee accompanying the evidence retained by him, which I think is fully warranted by the evidence, I think it fully established that the defendant made both the verbal and written representations, in regard to his circumstances, claimed by the plaintiff. The verbal representations are the only ones upon which the order of arrest could be sustained, nothing being due the plaintiff for the goods purchased upon the faith of the written representations: "I am perfectly good and responsible for all the goods I may purchase; I own in Jersey City the house and lots in which I am living, which I value at between five and six thousand dollars, and I consider this good and sufficient for any goods I may buy; I also own real estate in Williamsburg, and I have other property." The question presented is whether this representation was false and known to be false by the defendant at the time. The right of the plaintiff to arrest him depends upon the establishment of the allegation in the language of Sec. 179 subdivision 4, by that the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought. The representations that the defendant was perfectly good and responsible for all the goods he might purchase implied, taken in connection with the whole statement, that he had sufficient property over and above all debts and liabilities to pay any debt he might incur in purchasing such goods. The defendant a short time after these representations (the last written statement being made on the 10th of February, 1858,) made a general assignment of all his property, in which he assigned, as appears by reference to the schedule annexed, property to the amount of $1,607, owing at the same time debts, as appears by schedule also annexed to said assignment, to the amount of $2,802 30. The assignment is dated the 15th day of March, 1858. Obviously no change in his circumstances had taken place between the time of the making of the verbal and the written representations, for they are substantially identical. This exhibit of the actual condition and amount of the defendant's property and debts implied upon its face that the representations made by him in respect to the amount of his property and his pecuniary ability were clearly false. If he was worth $5,000 or $6,000 on the 10th of February, he ought to have been worth more than $1,607 on the 15th of March. The inference of fraud in his original representation and falsehood is irresistable upon these facts. The burden of proof is then cast upon the defendant to explain these facts and to show how his representations could possibly have been true. To my mind he entirely fails to do so. He shows that all his property was sold and dispersed (except that assigned) before the making of the assignment. As he gives no account of the proceeds of such sales in his assignment, and as the schedule annexed thereto contains no statements of any assets derived from any source, it must be inferred I think that whatever interest he had in such property was absorbed by pre-existing debts paid by such proceeds. Speaking of the Jersey City property, which obviously constituted the bulk of the defendant's apparent property, the learned referee says in his opinion "that if he really owed Hannah Smith (to whom the same was conveyed on the 2d of March, 1858,) $4,000 on the 22d of December, 1857, he manifestly was not good and perfectly responsible for all goods he might purchase, and his representations to that effect were false, and the written representations of the 10th of February were equally deceptive. But the referee then adds, "My impressions from the evidence are that the defendant did not owe Hannah Smith," In another part of his report the referee, in stating facts in regard to this sale to Hannah Smith, says: "Hannah Smith paid him no money when she took the deed; the defendant's account of it is that he was her debtor, and that the conveyance was made to her in payment of that indebtedness." The referee thinks the defendant mistaken in this testimony that he "did not owe Hannah Smith." The effect of the referee's finding on this point is that the defendant has sworn falsely in his account of the transaction, and, therefore, his original representation was not untrue. In this finding I think the referee mistaken. The defendant should not be excused from the original fraud, on the ground that he has been guilty of false swearing in statements of the manner and the consideration upon which he disposed of his property. The burden was upon him to explain how his original representation could be true, and he shows under oath that it was, in fact, false. I think he should be held to speak the truth under oath, and this substantially establishes his original fraud in contracting the debt. It may be that the referee is right, and that the fraud of the defendant was committed in disposing of his property rather than contracting the debt to plaintiff. But it is illogical and unjust to the defendant so to hold. It is more indulgent to him to hold that he contracted the debt, fraudulently disposed of his property to avoid its payment, and sought to cover up this transaction by false swearing. I think the defendant entirely fails to show that his representations were true at the time, and that the debt was not fraudulently contracted; and the referee is mistaken in his conclusion in this part, and his report should be disaffirmed and the motion to discharge the defendant from arrest denied, with $10 costs. Motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

The People vs. *Charles Cabell.*—Indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. Trial postponed to next Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Oyer and Terminer adjourned until Monday, Oct. 25, at 10 A. M.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Emilanus Spooney and his wife Louisa, vs. *Henry Shade.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $118 52 made by the defendant and given to the female plaintiff Louisa, before her marriage with the other plaintiff E. Spooney. The defence set up a counter claim that before the marriage of Louisa with Spooney she was the house-keeper and mistress of the defendant, who was married but did not live with his wife. Louisa sued him and recovered $500; they then compromised matters, but subsequently Miss Louisa ran away with Spooney and got married, Shade promising to give her all the furniture and fixtures. Verdict for the plaintiff $118 52.

Trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for the Assault on Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court met yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock, and the trial of Dr. Gaillardet was shortly afterwards resumed by the calling of witnesses for the defence, the prosecution having rested their case on the previous day.

Dr. Cosmo Brailly, examined by Mr. Coudert—I am a physician practising in New-York; I am acquainted with the diseases called small-pox and varioloid; there is a difference between them; I recollect what Mr. Armenteros' disease was; I was called by Dr. Gaillardet to see him; he was up and had been up several days; after careful examination and inquiries, I came to the conclusion that the person had had a common case of varioloid; he had the mark of good, clear vaccination; I saw two marks on one of his thighs; the marks indicated a good vaccination; in a scientific point of view, small-pox and varioloid are very similar diseases, but in practice they are entirely different; I found the patient in very good condition as to bodily health; I knew Dr. Legrand; he was one of the doctors who made the examination of the patient; he is now dead; I do not think it was possible to detect the difference between small-pox and varioloid by the smell; the first symptoms of small-pox and varioloid resemble each other very much.

Wm. Detmold, examined by Mr. Coudert—I have been upwards of thirty years a practising physician; I examined Mr. Armenteros, and found that he had varioloid and not small-pox.

Dr. Joseph Kammerer gave similar testimony, adding that varioloid would be decidedly contagious to a person who had not been vaccinated.

Leon Millard deposed that he was in the habit of visiting Dr. Gaillardet's room, at the New-York Hotel, every day; noticed a pistol lying on the mantel, which, after the Doctor's arrest, at the request of Mrs. Gaillardet, he took away, and found to be loaded; he loaded the pistol himself at the time, so much was said about garroters.

Mr. E. Masseras, editor of the *Courrier des Etat Unis*, deposed that Dr. Gaillardet was at his office till near five o'clock on the day of the assault; he came in in an excited state, and was very indignant at Mr. Cranston's conduct in sending him the note ejecting him from the Hotel; at that time I knew nothing of the Armenteros case; he told me all the facts, and told me the difference between varioloid and small-pox; the object of the visit was to request me to draw up a statement for the newspapers respecting Mr. Cranston's treatment of the diseased person, so as to set himself right before the public.

Mr. Coudert then read an affidavit of Dr. Legrand, (deceased,) stating that he had examined Mr. Armenteros, and that the disease under which he was laboring was varioloid. The defence here ended their case. Counsel for defence addressed the Jury. The Recorder delivered a charge, and the Jury, after deliberation, found that Dr. Gaillardet was guilty of a felonious assault upon Hiram Cranston. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Row at Amherst College.

Correspondence of the Salem Gazette.

Amherst College, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

Thinking that an incident which happened here yesterday might be very acceptable, perhaps, to some of your readers, I accordingly send you the particulars, in order that you may insert them if you think fit. Our class, the Sophomore, or as it is more commonly called, the class of '61, when Freshmen (which time, by the way, we have almost forgotten) being "rowed" by the then Sophomore class, took, *vi et armis*, from them a huge tin squirt gun, which fact being known all over College, caused them much disgrace and trouble. And in order to occasion them more disgrace, unknown to them we held secret meetings to consult concerning a public burial of the "cold corpus." Yesterday was the day appointed for the funeral. A coffin, bier, and the necessary accompaniments had been provided. A grave-digger, pall-bears, and sexton had been appointed. The mortal remains were then concealed in a room in the upper story of North College; but the Juniors finding out, by some means, the secret, at about 1 o'clock P. M. went and cut down the stairs leading to the attic, in order that we might not get the start of them. Then they tore down the wall of the room, but not being able to get at it that way, broke a panel out of the door. But access was no easier there, for there was one of our men inside, who told them that the first man who tried to enter would be shot. Some of our class, discovering the state of affairs, ran through the streets crying "Sixty-one," and the cry was echoed and re-echoed throughout Amherst, and in ten minutes all our class had arrived, when we found things as before described. It then being nearly time for the exercises to commence, we rushed to the stairs, but, meeting with resistance, retreated, and provided ourselves with clubs, sticks of wood, slung-shot, and even axes, and returned to the stairs. As we ascended, a shower of clubs, descended upon our devoted heads. For some ten minutes there was a general fight, alike disgraceful to both parties; but none were very seriously injured, although several had their coats torn off. Many were slightly injured. But the face of the "Prex" appearing, all parties ceased contention. By his advice, and a vote of the class, we surrendered the body of S. Gun into his possession. But, nevertheless, the funeral went on as appointed. The procession formed and carried the coffin, minus the body, to the grave. There an oration was delivered, and hymns were sung. Then, adjourning to the "grove," we had lemonade, &c., and another oration was delivered, (which, by the way, was a splendid production by J. D. of Newburyport,) and also a poem was delivered, speeches made, and the pipe of peace smoked by our class and Freshmen, whom we have "rowed" to the utmost this year. We then dissolved without any further trouble.

A Slave Case in Lowell.

An interesting case, involving the ownership of slave property, has been pending in Lowell for several days, and the *Vox Populi* states the following facts in relation thereto, as it learns them:

"Jesse Cornwell, a rich planter in Mississippi, had a favorite slave named Betsey, who was employed in the confidential relation of housekeeper, and with whom he cohabited. The result of this cohabitation was a daughter, who is now 24 years old, named Caroline. Cornwell, on his death-bed, six years since, requested his friend, Dr. Lewis Keyes, to take charge of his effects, including a considerable sum of money; and charged him to take the woman Betsey and her child Caroline to a Free State, and there see them comfortably located. For this special service Keyes was directed to take $5,000 cash, $4,000 of which was to be equally divided between mother and daughter, and $1,000 to be retained for his own services. Instead of performing faithfully this request, it is alleged, Keyes, immediately on the death of Cornwell, took the mother and daughter and hired them out at $100 a year each for a period of six years, when he finally brought them with him North, arriving in Lowell the latter part of May last. They have been here with Keyes' family, under strict surveillance, since that time. On Saturday last the mother and daughter appeared before Isaac C. Morse, Esq., to whom they made a complaint and told their story. Mr. Morse, in their behalf, instituted a suit against Keyes for the recovery of the money given by Cornwell, and also for their six years' labor. Keyes was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff E. L. Shed, and held to bail in the sum of $6,000. He claims that these women were given to him by Cornwell. Gen. Butler has signified a willingness to lend his assistance to the District-Attorney to protect the women in their rights. Hon. J. C. Abbott has been retained by the defendant. The writ is returnable at the December term in Cambridge."

The Reports to Congress.

From the Washington Star.

The Secretaries are also getting up the annual statements of their respective Departments. These will generally be far more interesting than usual, inasmuch as the current year has been peculiarly prolific of important subjects connected with Governmental affairs. There will be the increased postal service, the difficulties attending the transatlantic mail, and the practical effect of the overland mail to California, claiming attention from the Postmaster-General. The Secretary of the Interior will, no doubt, have various suggestions to make respecting the disposal of the public lands, the settlement of the extensive and annoying difficulties with the Indian tribes, &c., together with interesting statements respecting public grounds and buildings in this city, the Patent-Office affairs, &c. The tariff and matters connected with it will, no doubt, be thoroughly considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is said to have in course of preparation a comparative statement of imports under the present and former tariffs. This has already progressed so far as to show that importations have fallen off under the present tariff, in consequence of the late financial revulsion, about $75,000,000, from which a revenue of $15,000,000 would have accrued, had there been no reduction. This loss, added to the revenue received from the present tariff, would, it is thought, have been sufficient to defray the current expenses of the Government. This statement will cost a great deal of unusual labor on the part of the clerks in the Register's office.

From the State and Navy Departments we may expect interesting documents growing out of the events of the year, which have recently transpired, or are about occurring, and which have attracted so large a share of public attention as to make their enumeration unnecessary. The War Department will have the Mormon and Indian wars to treat of, and about these topics a great deal of very interesting matter will, no doubt, be furnished for the consideration of Congress.

The King of Denmark has again become so indisposed that he is confined to his bed, and consequently will not leave Glucksburg for Copenhagen to open the Legislative Session.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	18	23	——	41
Flour, bbls	19,137	3,221	2,297	24,655
Flour, sacks	——	——	1,113	1,113
Wheat, bushels	51,933	600	4,138	56,671
Corn, bushels	70,179	——	——	70,179
Rye, bushels	6,529	——	——	6,529
Barley, bushels	15,764	664	——	16,428
Oats, bushels	52,000	——	——	52,000
Malt, bushels	600	——	——	600
Provisions, pkgs	840	839	——	1,679
Whisky, bbls	350	247	276	873

ASHES—Are in limited demand at previous figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The public sale of Java to-day was devoid of animation, and as the bidding fell short of the anticipation of holders, these stopped the sale, when, out of a catalogue of 31,219 pockets, only 4,000 pockets had been disposed of. The public sale of Rio to-day passed off quite spiritedly. The competition having been vigorous, full prices were obtained. The sales comprised 4,000 mats Java at 14c.@14½c., chiefly at 14c.; and 3,900 bags Rio, ₱ *Don*, at 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., averaging $11 19 ₱ 100 lbs. Privately, an active inquiry has prevailed,—and sales have been made of 4,000 bags Rio, ₱ *North Point*, on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia, to-day, a cargo of Rio was sold, by auction, at 9¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 77 ₱ 100 lbs. The cargo was not as good as that sold here. Hence the difference in the average price of each. 800 bags St. Domingo were purchased here for export at 9¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bales at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather quiet for State and Western Flour, and with free receipts, the tendency towards the close is strongly in favor of buyers. The home demand is restricted. Shippers are not making much inquiry; sales 12,650 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 00	@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20	@ 4 35
Standard Extra State	4 40	@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 500 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in pretty good demand, at old rates; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15 @$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and sought after, at, however, lower prices; sales 31,000 bushels, including ordinary to good white Canada at $1 10@$1 16; red Western at $1 03@$1 06; very choice white Southern at $1 45, and red Tennessee (a small lot) at $1 10, and damaged Spring at 72c., ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty, cheaper and heavy; sales 42,500 bushels at 66½c.@68¾c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 86c. for a small lot of very choice yellow Western; and 82c. for a small lot of poor round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 72c.@73c., and is offered at 74c.@75c. ₱ bushel. No important sales transpired. Barley is abundant and depressed, at from 85c.@$1. ₱ bushel. 12,500 bushels were reported sold since our last, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are freely offered and are in demand; included in the sales were 5,100 bushels very choice Canada at 50c. ₱ bushel, weight. Western at 47c.@49c.; Canada at 48c.@50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales, to shippers, at 55c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at former rates.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 62½; American Pig at $5 90@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Claved Cuba, 22c.@25c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales to-day, 233 hhds. Porto Rico within our range; and 31 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand at essentially unchanged prices.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at drooping figures. Sales 450 bbls., at $16 35@$16 45 for old Mess, and $14 12½@$14 20 for old prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. for old, ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@ 8¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs. of small lots at from $3 25@ $3 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is depressed, and prices tend strongly downward. Sales 730 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, (chiefly the former,) at from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 22½c.@23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.@5d.; and 200 bbls. Lard, at 17s. 6d. For London, 900 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, a vessel from Baltimore, with Tobacco, at 30s. For the Cape of Good Hope, a vessel, with 20,000 Staves, at $20 for light, and $30 for heavy; also 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 30c.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, holders of Wool have manifested more firmness, in view of the reduced supplies, especially of desirable kinds of Domestic, available, and the prevalence of a lively inquiry. Prices, however, have not varied remarkably. The actual sales have not been as extensive as those of the preceding week. Included in the transactions were 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, within a range of from 32c. for common to 48c. for choice selected full-blood Merino; 35,000 lbs. Pulled, at from 30c. to 40c. for No. 1 to extra; and 530 bales South American, on terms not disclosed.

In Boston the demand was good, and sales were made of 350,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly Fleece; 200 bales Chilian and Peruvian; and 128 bales Mediterranean, within the annexed range: Common to full-blood American Merino Fleece, at 34c.@48c.; Saxony do., 50c.@56c.; Western Mixed, 35c.@45c.; Domestic Pulled, at 34c.@45c. for No. 1 to extra; Smyrna, Washed, 17c.@24c.; Unwashed, 9c.@17c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Cape of Good Hope, 19c.@48c.; Syria, Unwashed, 10c.@12c.; Washed, 18c.@20c.; East India, 9c.@26c.; Peruvian Washed, 25c.@28c.; Unwashed, 15c.@19c.; Chilian, Washed, 17c.@33c.; Unwashed, 10c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 8c.@37c. ₱ lb.

In Providence, the demand was moderate, at full prices; sales 46,800 lbs. domestic fleece at 35c.@55c.; and 6,100 lbs. do., pulled, at 30c.@45c. ₱ lb.

In Philadelphia, the inquiry was fair, and prices were sustained. Sales transpired of 190,000 lbs. domestic, at 40c.@54c. for common to fine fleece, and 34c.@38c. for pulled, ₱ lb.

In Baltimore, Pittsburg, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, a light business at unchanged prices has been reported.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The English Wool trade, during the month of September, has been noticed by Grahame & Co., of Liverpool, thus: "We have had a very active demand for most descriptions of Wool during the past month, both for the home trade and for export, with a further advance in the value of some sorts; Donskoi Fleece continues neglected, and the bulk of East India is held for the public auctions, but considerable sales have been made in Oporto, Egyptian, Buenos Ayres, Iceland, &c., at rather enhanced rates, leaving the market very barely supplied with most descriptions of low foreign wools. In English there has again been much activity manifested, particularly for long wools, which are scarce and much sought for, commanding very high prices. Scotch in good request, and considerable sales have been made both in laid and white, at full quotations. Our next public sales are fixed to commence on Oct. 6, when 15,380 bales of East India, and 6,220 bales of other wools will be offered—comprising, among the foreign descriptions, Egyptian, Turkey, Oporto and Lisbon, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Mogadore, Iceland, &c.; as also about 800 sheets of English and Scotch fleece and skin wools, for which an active competition is expected."

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending Oct. 16.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANALS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	20,826	382,018	227,569
Wheat, bush	176,637	8,583,601	7,146,098
Corn, bush	121,761	8,020,538	6,991,942
Oats, bush	18,547	1,759,350	974,277
Rye, bush	2,268	——	——
Barley, bush	12,790	——	——

Note.—5,210 bushels Barley received by Lake during the week.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	Same time last year.
Flour, bbls	7,148	244,499	120,000
Wheat, bush	451,313	7,854,338	6,042,367
Corn, bush	157,147	7,164,568	6,510,151
Oats, bush	13,000	1,284,458	335,479
Barley, bush	——	84,306	1,104

Note.—20,923 bushels Oats shipped by Canal to St. Louis during the week.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	227,569	$1,220,084	382,018	$1,629,734
Wheat, bush	7,146,098	6,297,794	8,583,601	5,608,745
Corn, bush	6,991,942	4,490,873	8,020,538	4,235,921
Oats, bush	974,277	417,005	1,759 350	534,472

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	Oct. 17, 1857.	Oct. 16, 1858.
Flour, bbls	4,050	4,180
Wheat, Spring, bushels	367,610	432,902
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	29,125	192,912
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	3,224	51,449
Corn, bushels	46,552	116,704
Oats, bushels	22,994	126,505
Rye, bushels	350	5,168
Barley, bushels	11,096	88,816

Auction Sales of Fruit in Boston.

From the Boston Shipping List, Oct. 20.

Two cargoes of Malaga Raisins have been received since our last, and the market is well supplied. The cargo of the *Emblem* was offered at auction yesterday, and sold as follows: 1,000 casks Sun Raisins, J. Clemens' brand, at $8 05@$8 25; 100 do. do., at $4 40@$4 50; 3,000 boxes layer do., at $2 50; 1,000 half do. do., $1 35@$1 36; 1,000 quarter do. do., at 78c.@ 79½c.; 4,250 boxes bunch do., at $2,20; 3,200 half do. do., at $1 15; 3,500 quarter do. do., at 62½c.@65c.; 90 kegs Grapes, at $3 87½@$4, all 6 months. The cargo of bark *Jehu* sold as follows: 4,000 boxes bunch Raisins offered, Huelin & Son's brand, 1,000 sold at $2 20; 2,836 half do. do., offered, 1,100 sold at $1 15; 3,800 quarter do. do., at 60c.@61c., all 6 months. Of the above cargo, previous to the auction sale, 1,100 boxes, 400 half do., 200 quarter do. Layer Raisins, were sold at private sale at the current rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.
FRIDAY, at 8, Oct. 22,
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences this morniag at all the three ticket offices. In conformity with the arrangements announced
FOUR HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS
will be for sale during the day, and
ONE HUNDRED SEATS
will be retained for this evening's sales.
THIS (Friday) EVENING—Second night of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Second night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scène, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Admission $1
Reserved Seats 2
Family Circle ..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents
Proscenium Boxes (to hold eight persons) $20
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons) 10
The third appearance of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will take place on
MONDAY, Oct. 25.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE PICCOLOMINI OPERA LIBRETTO.
An elegant edition of the Opera Libretto containing the original Italian, with a correct English translation as performed by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and at the Academy of Music, New-York, has been expressly published for the performances of Mlle. Piccolomini.
THE PICCOLOMINI OPERA LIBRETTO
contains also a biographical sketch of Mlle. Piccolomini, and six pages of music, containing the gems of the Opera, expressly arranged for this edition.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at the Academy of Music, and at the regular ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, ent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEPTUNE'S DEBAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE STRANGER—THE LOVE CHASE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—IRON MASK—CHARLES THE SECOND.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVRETTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE PAGE OF HISTORY—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—LADIES, BEWARE—EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY—COUSIN JOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Pacific*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company's Line, from Galway, on the morning of Oct. 13, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *Europa*. She reports that the equinoctial gales had done serious damage, attended with loss of life, to the shipping in the North Sea. No American vessels are named among the injured. A project for an Atlantic Telegraph, from France to America, has been discussed by the Corporation of Limerick. The correspondence between General LAMAR and the Nicaraguan Government, in regard to the Belly affair, appears in the Paris *Presse*. From India we have telegraphic news without importance. The news from China is of interest. General VON STRAUBENSEE had arranged the last outrage at Nanitu by destroying the town. The troubles at Ningpo continue. Among the passengers by the *Pacific* is Lord BURY, son-in-law of Sir ALLAN MCNAB.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior*, we have Havana dates to the 15th. They contain little of interest. The walls of the Tacon Theatre, according to one account, were so damaged in the late explosion as to require the demolition of the building. Another authority speaks of the injury as less serious.

The arrival of the third Overland Mail from California at St. Louis brings dates from San Francisco to the 24th September, three days later than our last steamer advices; but the mail agent neglected to furnish papers containing the latest intelligence. The agents of the line report that they met with no detention, kept contract time for nearly the whole distance, and made the trip from city to city in twenty-five days. The citizens of Fort Smith, Ind., celebrated the arrival of the mail by a grand demonstration, including a procession, oration and banquet.

Curious developments of Bank management have been made public by the reports of the Investigating Committee appointed at New-Haven, to examine the affairs of the New-Haven County Bank. The President has loaned large sums without security, and without the knowledge of the Directors, and packages of money were deposited in the vaults of the Metropolitan Bank in this City, for safe-keeping, and then paid away without orders by a clerk who cannot now be found. The Bank has means to pay depositors and bill-holders, but stockholders will probably lose one half of their stock.

The Washington *Union* announces that J. GLANCY JONES has accepted the appointment of Minister to Austria.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *Pleades*, Captain FULLERTON, on her voyage from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, and fourteen of the crew were put in irons. Upon her arrival out they were imprisoned for trial.

At the Cooper Institute, yesterday evening, a ratification meeting in favor of the renomination of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE to Congress, for the Sixth Congressional District, was held, before a crowded audience. The speakers were Coroner CONNERY, Mr. COCHRANE, Colonel MIKE, Mr. T. C. FIELD and Dr. CHAUNCEY. The whole proceedings were of an enthusiastic nature, and the large lecture-room of the Institute was not only well filled, but overflowing. A stand was erected outside, from which speakers addressed a supplementary crowd; bonfires were burned and cannons were fired. The friends of Mr. COCHRANE did their utmost to make the occasion one of great rejoicing.

An enthusiastic gathering of Republicans and Americans convened in the Park yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock, to ratify the Union county ticket, and express their gratification at the result of the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Speeches were made by the President of the meeting, Judge C. E. PEABODY, the Hon. A. S. DIVEN, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Messrs. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, W. H. FRY, D. E. SMITH and others.

A Committee of the Senate appointed to "examine into the sanitary condition, and what, if any, alterations are necessary to be made in the health laws of the City of New-York," met at the City Library on Wednesday and organized. Yesterday Dr. GRISCOM was to have testified, but only one member (Senator SCHELL) attended, and the meeting was postponed until 2 P. M. to-day. The Committee consists of Senators ELY, MATHER, DOUGHERTY, SCHELL and BRANDRETH.

The Board of Councilmen attempted the transaction of business on Thursday night, but were suddenly brought to a stand, a call from the house demonstrating that there was not a quorum present. The Board was declared adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour. No business of importance was transacted.

During the trial of life-boats which came off in the 19th, at Sandy Hook, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, a small boat was swamped in the surf near the Ocean House, and WEST PERRY, one of the two men that were in her, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday, two miles from the scene of the accident.

The examination upon the charges of gambling preferred against ROBERT WILLIS and nine others arrested at No. 561 Broadway on Tuesday evening, was concluded yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. The magistrate held WILLIS and INGERSOLL, the alleged proprietors of the gambling-house, to bail in $1,000 each, to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions. The others were discharged. Upon the charge of murder brought against WILLIS, the examination adjourned till 3 P. M., Saturday, in order to allow Dr. CHILTON, the chemist, more time to analyze the nature of the blood-stains found in the entry of the house where the murder is alleged to have been committed, and around the cistern where it is stated the body of the murdered man was thrown after being murdered.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment in the case of CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, and have ordered a new trial.

The trial of Dr. GAILLARDET, for a felonious assault on Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, at the New-York Hotel, was concluded last evening. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was remanded.

A large and quite enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church to decide upon the best means to adopt for the erection of the proposed new church edifice. $175,000 was reported to be necessary. The meeting voted that it should be raised. About $20,000 were pledged by three or four persons, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening when subscription books will be ready.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held at the Polytechnic Institute last evening, at which Mr. A. A. LOW presided, a resolution to organize a joint-stock company, with a capital of $125,000, for the purpose of erecting a Opera House, was adopted, and a committee of twenty prominent citizens were appointed, to carry the project into effect. The shares were fixed at $25 each.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,900 bales, at steady prices. Flour was plenty and closed heavily. Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower. The auction sales of Rio Coffee were successful. That of Java was a failure. Sugars and Molasses were in demand; prices, however, favored buyers. There was less activity in Provisions and Rice. Freights were quoted firmer, with moderate engagements.

Judge Parker on the Stump.

Many hard things may be imagined. The ancient poets invented all manner of penal woes to be undergone in the spirit for sins committed in the flesh. There was one poor fellow condemned to fill a sieve with liquid, and another to roll a wheel up hill that never reached the top. A third was afloat up to his chin in water, "but not a drop to drink." The poet GRAY conceived a terrestrial elysium in lolling all day on a sofa and reading novels. Our most vivid idea of an intellectual Tartarus would be a condemnation to sit forever on a straight stool and read such speeches as Judge PARKER delivered before the assembled Democracy of the City at the Palace Gardens.

There was some fun in the speech of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. No man could well help laughing when he heard the distinguished Senator from Mississippi holding forth on the beauties and advantages of Union. That was real music. So with the letter of JOHN VAN BUREN.

But there was nothing of all this sport to redeem the solemn and owl-like utterances of Judge PARKER. His stump speech had no more variety and vigor than a declaration at common law, and was as long and full of verbiage as an old-fashioned bill in Chancery. *Howard's Practice Reports* would furnish much more lively entertainment even to a layman. It is difficult to imagine by what process even a Judge could become so exceedingly grave on so effervescent an occasion. For all the world it reminds us of what Dr. JOHNSTON said of one of the SHERIDANS. "Sherry is dull," said the giant lexicographer; "naturally dull, but it must have cost him a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature." We think Judge PARKER must have been a great while in training to ascertain the limit of ponderosity which a Tammany athlete might attain. "He rides a race" like JOHN GILPIN—and like JOHN GILPIN, too, "he carries weight" with a witness.

It is a matter of regret to find Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON in such company. He should give up writing letters to Democratic gatherings. His epistle to DOUGLAS we sympathized with. It was written in a generous spirit. Whatever may be his political predilections, no man can look upon the gallant fight that DOUGLAS is making with Power, and not kindle somewhat at the spectacle. It was all well enough for Mr. JOHNSON to send him a word of encouragement. But it is too great a descent for such a man to come down to the Palace Garden level of the Buchanan Democracy; particularly if he has nothing more germain to the matter than is contained in his letter from "Lyndhurst, near Baltimore," which was a pendant to the epistle of JOHN VAN BUREN.

All that is now dangerous before us, Mr. JOHNSON thinks, is "the Presidential contest of 1860." He thinks that if it terminates in Democratic success, by a decided vote, we shall then be all right. If we had not heard Mr. JOHNSON indulge in the same style of prognostication in several instances, with regard to *Whig* Presidential candidates, we might think there was something in it. He once thought the election of Mr. CLAY essential to the salvation of the country. Mr. CLAY was not elected, but the country continued to flourish. Now we should very much like to know if Mr. JOHNSON supposes that the chances of this Union would be materially advanced by the election of another President precisely like Mr. BUCHANAN. If he answers this in the affirmative, then we would be pleased to learn how he can be writing letters of condolence to such a traitor as Mr. DOUGLAS, who differs from Mr. BUCHANAN on points that they both deem not only essential but vital. But we do not propose to cross-examine the distinguished advocate. He can make out a very good case on either side of a question, and be on both sides of it at once—as a man must be who goes in so strong alike for DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN. The truth is that Mr. JOHNSON, like most men who are in the habit of supporting the opinion they are paid for, probably has no very strong political convictions on any subject.

South Carolina Speaks.

The centre and focus of Southern Democracy is at Charleston. There is published the *Mercury*, that chief organ of Southern opinion, and there the next Democratic Presidential Convention is to be held. The influence of CALHOUN'S name and the authority of his opinions still linger in that political metropolis; the *Mercury*, so long his organ, has not yet lost its *prestige*, but speaks with the boldness of other days in defence of the interests and rights of its section. That journal regards the recent elections with eminent disapprobation. What little confidence it felt in Northern Democracy is sadly shaken. Indeed it has come to the conclusion that no Northern Democrat, not even the most steadfast, is fit to be trusted. At the late session, it says, "the Northern wing of the Democratic Party divided in twain, and one half deserted the Administration, deserted their brethren of the South, and went over to the Black Republicans on the Kansas issue." This, certainly, was sufficiently disheartening. But it was not the worst. Hear what the *Mercury* has next to say:

"The other half—being a mere fraction of the North, represented by some 24 or 30 members in the House of Representatives, and a half dozen in the Senate—were supposed to be sound. They were bepraised in the South as the gold purified—martyrs ready for the stake—angels in their holiness, dauntlessness and purity, clothed in the white garments of the Democratic faith. They go back to the people armed with truth, the whole power of the Administration, and the great issues of the Union to support them. Alas! they did not even make a fight. They went down on their knees at the first shout of abolitionism, and crawled and prayed for pardon and mercy, with abundant promises of future atonement. They forthwith, as one man, from Maine to Kansas, gave up the Kansas Conference Act, and pledged themselves to vote for its violation on the first motion of the Abolitionists in Congress."

There is truth in this lamentation. The Lecompton members did exactly what the *Mercury* charges. They repudiated the English bill. ENGLISH himself was compelled to do so, or be beaten out of sight. It was hard enough to be reëlected even with this concession, and the help of the Administration. But what would the *Mercury* have them do? They wanted to go back to Congress. Does the *Mercury* blame them? They could not be elected in any part of the North so long as they adhered to the English bill. If the *Mercury* wishes to retain a party in the Free States it must not impose conditions so degrading. Charity should induce it to excuse some slight concessions to Northern opinion. The people, this side of Mason & Dixon's line failed to understand why Kansas free must have a population of 90,000 before she could be admitted, when with Slavery she was not only allowed, but bribed, to come in with 30,000. But the *Mercury* refuses to pardon this natural feeling at the North. It emphatically declares that if, at the next session of Congress, the pledges so made shall be carried out, and the other pledge in favor of a protective tariff, "the Democratic party will be dissolved." The South, it says, "will then stand alone faithful among the faithless."

Giddings on Cuba.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS has written a letter to TOM CORWIN, in which he criticizes some remarks made by the latter in a recent speech at Xenia. It appears that Mr. CORWIN expressed himself in favor of admitting Cuba as a Slave State in case that island shall be acquired by our Government. Mr. GIDDINGS is entirely opposed to such a course. He declares that the Republican Party is bound to vote against it, and indulges in a rehearsal of abstractions upon the subject of Slavery, dating from the adoption of the Constitution down to the time of Texan annexation. As a member of Congress who has received his dismissal, he addresses Mr. CORWIN immediately upon his election. The question of Cuban admission he says will probably be submitted to Mr. CORWIN for his vote, and he cites for his guidance and admonition several distinguished Ohio examples, including those of Judge MCLEAN, ELISHA WHITTLESEY and himself.

What reply Mr. CORWIN may think proper to make, we, of course, do not know. As he is a practical man he may deem it best to wait till the emergency arises before determining upon the exact line of policy he will pursue. Statesmanship is a matter of practice rather than of theory. What will be best in any specific juncture can seldom be foreseen. Anti-Slavery men, as sincere as Mr. GIDDINGS, have very conscientiously and patriotically taken positions which no Abolition Convention would be likely *a priori* to approve. Mr. SEWARD, for example, declared in the Senate that he would have voted for California with Slavery had she presented herself in that predicament, and it is not impossible Mr. GIDDINGS might have done the same thing in the like contingency. At all events, we know that Mr. GIDDINGS did vote last Winter for the Crittenden Amendment, which provided conditionally for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

His prediction that the Republicans will oppose the admission of Cuba unless her Slavery is abolished is idle. That Party will do no such thing. Now that it has discarded Mr. GIDDINGS, it may be doubted if a single member will vote in the manner he predicts. When we acquire Cuba, it will be with the distinct and general understanding that she shall come in as a Slave State. The North would, indeed, gladly have it otherwise; but it is utterly chimerical to expect that we are to get that island for the purpose of liberating its slave population. There are many reasons, commercial and political, why it is desirable that we should acquire Cuba; and when time and opportunity serve, we shall accept her, Slavery and all. It is an existing institution there, to the establishment of which we have not contributed, and our dominion certainly will not make the condition of the slaves worse than it has been and now is. On the contrary, by putting an end to the Slave-trade, it will vastly improve it. Is Mr. GIDDINGS acting as a true friend of the colored race, by insisting, as he virtually does, that Cuba, with her hundreds of thousands of slaves, shall continue under the rule of Spain, and be for all time the sole support of the African Slave-trade in the New World?

PORTUGAL INTERFERING WITH THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—Under a properly-conducted system the French negro colonization scheme might have been so worked as to have been a blessing both to the negro and to the country where his services were in urgent demand. But what was originally asserted to be "voluntary emigration" has turned out to be the Slave-trade in a most obnoxious form, and there is no longer any doubt that the practice of carrying off Africans by force for the French Plantations receives the sanction and support of the Imperial Government.

We published, not long since, the story of the French ship *Regina Cœli*, which was notoriously engaged in the Slave-trade, and which was captured and brought into the port of Monrovia by the English packet-ship *Ethiope*. The captain of the *Regina Cœli* complained of the act to the French Naval commander on the station, and that officer, in a bombastic protest, declared that the capture had been arbitrary and illegal, and ordered that the captain be placed in immediate possession of his ship. This order was not obeyed by the President of Liberia, in whose jurisdiction and under whose authority the seizure was effected, and we have not heard that either upon him or upon the British Government was any reclamation made. The precedent, however, has not been adopted in the case of the *Charles Georges*, lately seized, not by English, but by Portuguese authority, in one of the ports of Mozambique—a port, by the way, which is closed to general commerce, except under special circumstances. The captain of the *Charles Georges* alleged that she was leaky, and that her rigging needed repair; but she was overhauled, and the excuse was found to be fictitious. She had negroes on board; and, in direct violation of Portuguese law, she was lying in a Portuguese port fitted out for the Slave-trade. Under these circumstances, the authorities took possession of the vessel, and she is, at present, lying in the Tagus. Captain ROUXEL, her commander, writes that the most firm and positive demands for reparation were at once made by the French Minister at Lisbon; and that they have not been so promptly responded to, as to pretermit the dispatch of ships-of-war to sanction them, must be ascribed to their offensive presentation or insulting tenor. For the same authority states that his vessel is perfectly free to go where it pleases, and that, in its eagerness to forestall the French complaint, the Portuguese Government had, before his arrival, dispatched orders to the officials at Mozambique to release the ship and pay its master 110,000 francs indemnity.

Such, then, is the *casus belli* between France and Portugal, and it explains the announcement in yesterday's TIMES, that to enforce its demands for indemnity to the owners of the *Charles Georges*, the Imperial Government had sent two war steamers to the Tagus. There is no material difference between this case and that of the *Regina Cœli*, except that the captors of the latter were British, while the former was seized by a power which can be bullied with comparative impunity. As Portugal has justice on her side of the quarrel, we hope that it will be adjusted to her honor and advantage. And if the pretensions of the Imperial Government are pressed too far, Great Britain can scarcely refuse to interfere in behalf of an ancient ally and of principles which she has labored so assiduously to maintain before the world.

TWENTY FOR ONE.—In the recent elections the Opposition took a sweeping revenge for the loss of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. On his political grave twenty Democratic victims have bled. Thirteen Lecompton ghosts crossed the Styx from Pennsylvania, four from Ohio and three from Indiana. Well may the wrathful shade of BLAIR be appeased.

The blow dealt upon the Administration may well stagger its Northern adherents. But it is at the South that its effect is most disastrous upon the fortunes of the Democracy. The fate of those members of Congress who voted for the English bill, destroys the confidence of the Southern Democracy in their brethren of the Free States. The Washington *Union* may asseverate that the Democratic Party is one and indivisible, but its words cannot change the fact. A split has existed for years running along Mason and Dixon's line. It is widening, and soon no bridge can cover it. There is already little which is national in the Democracy except its name, and the time is not distant when no name, however popular, can longer conceal the sectionalism which rends that party in twain.

We are fast tending to the formation of sectional parties. Hitherto the Democrats have boasted that this tendency found an effectual barrier in their organization. But the vaunt, if true heretofore, is true no longer. Observe the ground taken by their candidates at the North on Lecompton and on the tariff; then read the denunciations of their Southern Press. He must be blind who does not perceive the opening chasm which separates the Northern Democrats from the Southern. While endeavoring to bestride it, Mr. BUCHANAN fell in.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—All good thorough education is practical; but there are particular institutions in which industrial efficiency is made more than usually prominent. One of these is the new "People's College," at Havana, near the head of Seneca Lake, in this State, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate observances in the presence of ten or fifteen thousand people last month.

A spacious and elegant edifice has been commenced. Its length will be 320 feet, the extent of each wing 206, and its cost $175,000. Ancient and modern languages, with the higher mathematics, are to be taught, as in other Collegiate Institutions, but its characteristic, if not peculiarity, consists in fitting all its graduates for the practice of some trade, profession or industrial calling, so that upon leaving its walls they may be ready, without further training, to enter upon the practical duties of life. To this end employment, both agricultural and mechanical, is furnished, and all are required to take part therein. It is anticipated that much of the expense of college life may thus be defrayed.

This College and others like it are expected to derive important aid from a bill which passed the House of Representatives, and failed in the Senate for want of time, to be renewed, as we understand, next Winter, appropriating 6,340,000 acres of the public lands, to be divided among the States, at the rate of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative—the proceeds to be permanently invested in stocks for the maintenance of colleges, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

THE NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The Washington *Union* of yesterday announces with "great pleasure" the appointment of the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria, which post, it says, "was voluntarily tendered him by the President." Mr. JONES has, no doubt, all requisite qualifications for the place; but it is not on that account he has been selected. If the people of his district had not rejected him at the recent election, the President would hardly have made a Minister of him. There may be a difference of opinion on the question, whether a popular condemnation should be an impera tive passport to Executive favor. But according to the laws of latter-day politics, Mr. BUCHANAN was bound to take care of a friend maimed and crippled in his service, and he has done it not only promptly but, as the *Union* assures us, "voluntarily."

NEW TRIAL FOR CANGEMI.—We learn by telegraph from Albany that the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of MICHAEL CANGEMI, and granted a new trial. He has already been tried three times. Twice he was convicted, and once there was a disagreement of the Jury. He is, beyond all question, guilty of an unprovoked and brutal murder. But his chance of escape is now good. We cannot wonder at his wish to escape the gallows, but the question arises, What are our Courts good for?

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Post-Graduate instruction, which, according to the advertisement in another column, Columbia College is about to undertake, promises well for the cause of thorough education.

It is known that many of the cleverest and most earnest of our College graduates are now compelled to go to Europe, and then at Edinburg, or Paris, or Rome, or Berlin, or elsewhere, seek the higher instruction for which no adequate provision is found at home.

Columbia College aims at remedying this deficiency, and in the programme now put forth gives good earnest of what, if encouraged and sustained by public favor, they will hereafter accomplish. This programme embraces law, letters and science, and in each offers most important courses, under the lead of able Professors. We certainly hope that such a measure of success will attend this experiment as to encourage and enable the College to give a yet larger scope to its University instruction, and thus make our City the centre and seat of the higher education.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—MR. STRAKOSCH'S season of Italian Opera (a prosperous one we think) came to an end last evening. The Company proceeds to Baltimore and Washington, returning by way of Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Traviata" will be repeated to-night for the second time, with PICCOLOMINI, STEFANI and FLORENZA in the leading *rôles*.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss WELLIS gave her second Concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment was excellent in every respect. Nothing can be more exquisitely finished than Miss WELLIS' performance on the Alexandre Organ. It is a new element of pleasure in the Concert-room, and merits the best consideration of the public. The instrument itself seems to gain new power and beauty under her hands. Miss WELLIS was supported by Miss BRAINERD, Signor BERNARDI, Herr MOLLENHAUER, and Mr. H. C TIMM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will take her first benefit (since her return from California) at this establishment, where her success has been eminent. On the close of her Metropolitan engagement, Mrs. HAYNE proceeds to the South and West, after which she proceeds to London, where, we are informed, she has effected an engagement at one of the principal theatres.

A fresh importation of eighty camels, at New-Orleans, is noticed in the *Picayune*. The animals are to be sent to Texas.

City Items.

MRS. LAMBERT, *alias* Flora Temple, of Boston, and Mrs. MARINA BUCKLEY, *alias* Priorem, of Lynn, Mass., commenced a walking match at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, on Tuesday. Both parties have been in training for the match for the last six weeks, and both appeared to be "in good condition" at starting. They were dressed in gaudy bloomers and commenced at noon their walking match, by the terms of which they are "to walk a plank 30 feet long, 3 feet wide, and raised 3 feet above the floor. The one that sits down, goes to sleep, or falls off first, to lose the stake—$100." They will probably continue walking until some time on Saturday, and meantime ten minutes, three times a day, is all the time that they have for refreshment, which must be taken in a standing posture and with eyes open. Flora, who is the favorite, weighs 110 pounds, is 25 years old, short and thick-set. Her opponent weighs 120 pounds and is not quite so stout. Both are experienced pedestrians.

The work now in progress by Messrs. HUSSTED & KROEHL, with RYERSON'S submarine diver, on Diamond Reef, is so far advanced that two more weeks of favorable weather will suffice for its completion, when there will be a uniform depth of twenty-two feet on every part, and the buoy can be removed. The rock is so much broken that but little more blasting will be required, (so we are informed,) the time being mostly occupied in removing fragments to the place of deposit on Governor's Island. Some of the latter weigh several tons, and have to be subdivided by smaller blasts. Others, where it is impracticable to pass them up to the interior deck of the bell, and thence through the man-hole to a vessel in waiting, are slung off by a hawser passed under the bottom, after they have been raised from their bed. The City Surveyor has examined the work within a few days past, and will, it is said, soon report to the Common Council.

Madame MORROW, the female Astrologist, was arrested last Tuesday. Somebody sent the Mayor one of her circulars inclosed in a letter complaining of her as a nuisance. Sergeant CROFT took her, her husband, and her servant girl into custody, at her residence No. 46 Norfolk-street. He effected an entrance with some difficulty, and caught the fortune-teller in the act of deluding a lady, while three others were waiting to be deluded in another room. The Sergeant stated that he had been told that Madame MORROW'S customers were all ladies, who were in quest of husbands, ladies who were about to leave their husbands for other men, ladies who wanted information as to where their husbands spent their evenings, and whether they were attached to other women or not. Madame MORROW'S mother became her surety in $500, for her good behavior and abstinence from fortune-telling (at which she has made $50 to $75 a day) in future.

The annual session of the Law Department of the New York University commences next Monday evening in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The introductory lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor; subject, "Legal Education and the Best Method of Rendering it Effective."

One of the owners of the sloop *Hornet* has given notice that he will sue for the value of a mast stolen with some rigging from the sloop while she was lying at Greenpoint for repairs some time ago. The mast was transformed into a liberty-pole and erected by the Democrats at the corner of Franklin and Huron streets at a recent enthusiastic gathering of the unterrified.

The Rev. T. J. BAMIN, lately missionary in Africa, last evening delivered a graphic and geographical lecture on "Central Africa" before the American Geographical Society, at its stated meeting. It was a continuation of those delivered recently before the Mercantile Library Association, and was quite as interesting as they were.

Have conductors on the Hudson River Railroad a right to set apart a car for the especial accommodation of those whom they see fit to allow to enter it, and exclude others who have paid for their passage on the same train? The conductor on the express train from Albany, which arrived at Thirty-first-street at 4:04 o'clock yesterday, did so.

The Company engaged for some time past in endeavoring to recover the $2,000,000 sunk near Hurl-Gate, on the old frigate *Hussar*, in seventy-two feet of water, have applied for the use of RYERSON'S submarine diver to aid them in their labor. Their bid, it is said, was not high enough; at all events they are are not using the diver.

The Guard of Erin, composed of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, commanded by Captain PATRICK DUFFY, proceeded on their fourth annual Excursion, to Mott Haven, on Tuesday. Their uniform and marching attracted much attention. In the evening they had a ball at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

At the Metropolitan Hotel is Ex-President COMONFORT, just returned from a trip through portions of Canada and the New-England States.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower bay yesterday, and anchored at the Navy Yard.

Personal.

A Boston correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that the Rev. THEODORE PARKER is dangerously ill. The intelligence of the illness of Mr. PARKER, says the writer, "will be received with sorrow throughout the country. He has occupied so large a space in the public eye for so many years, and maintained it with such vigor, that nobody ever seemed to anticipate that he would yield to anything. For several weeks he has been sick in bed, and for a much longer time has suffered from a lingering and increasing indisposition. Last Sunday his pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and the next it will be filled by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Lynn. In addition to his weekly sermons, he has devised and commenced a course of lectures, written multitudes of review and magazine articles, and done as much miscellaneous work as half a dozen ordinary men. Great apprehensions are felt for his recovery, especially as he has lost several brothers and sisters by consumption, at about his time of life. His peculiar sphere of activity could never be filled again."

The *Critic* hears of a literary curiosity forthcoming which is likely to be the cause of some gossip, if not scandal. It is a copy of a private journal kept by the celebrated CATHARINE the Second, for her own amusement and reference. The text of this singular document is in French, and, as might be expected, much of its contents is not of a kind usually brought within the reach of either ears or eyes polite. The journal also contains revelations respecting the Russian Royal family and its allies, congeneric and political, and hints of the Imperial policy, such as can be found in no other quarter. For the satisfaction of those who may be sceptical, adds the *Critic*, we may state that the document has been submitted to very competent authority, and has been pronounced to be thoroughly genuine.

A magnificent diadem has been designed in London for the Princess WORONZOFF, of Russia. It is so formed as to be convertible at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, and consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic-jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The value of the ornament is upwards of £20,000. The diamonds have long been heir looms in the Woronzoff family.

The *Court Journal* states that the Earl of DERBY is suffering from a severe attack of gout at Knowsley. The gout is a bitter enemy of the Premier's; for, though others may suffer more frequently, none can do so more severely. In Lord DERBY'S case it not only seizes the feet but the arms also, and the present attack, which has now lasted about a week, equals in virulence that which kept the noble Earl so long confined to his house in St. James'-square in the height of the Parliamentary session.

"All that has transpired relative to the steps taken by Prince NAPOLEON to induce the Czar to visit Paris," says a Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels, "is this: ALEXANDER II. is said to have replied that he had promised the Emperor of the French and Queen VICTORIA to visit France and England, and that he hoped to be able to perform his promise next Spring."

On the 22d ult. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE received a deputation of the British residents at Constantinople. In thanking them for the compliment paid him, he said that his stay at Constantinople would be but of short duration, and then went on to speak in praise of his successor.

The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin at last advices. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho.

Lieutenant MAURY is announced to lecture before the Cleveland Literary Association on the Atlantic Telegraph. RALPH WALDO EMERSON and BAYARD TAYLOR are to speak before the same Society.

The marriage of the Duke of MALAKOFF was to have been celebrated on the 12th inst., and on the 14th the bride and groom would repair to London.

The venerable JOHN VANDENHOFF begins his farewell appearances in Liverpool with *Julius Cesar* and ends with *Cardinal Woolsey*.

Miss LANDOR, the Salem sculptress, has returned to Italy with a portfolio filled with orders.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 42 Wall-street and Astor House.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

A New Atlantic Telegraph Company.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

Interesting from India and China.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols, 98 5-8@98 3-4.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Pacific*, Capt. W. C. THOMPSON, has arrived at this port, from Galway at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

The *Pacific* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. She has 280 passengers, among whom are Lord and Lady BURY and suite. She encountered heavy westerly gales during five days.

The *Pacific* brings Liverpool mail advices of the 11th, and telegraphic accounts of the 13th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York on Wednesday, the 29th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, from New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at Cowes on the 9th inst.

The corporation of Limerick had started a project for a transatlantic line between France and America.

The equinoctial gale has done considerable damage to shipping in the German Ocean. Several wrecks and loss of life are reported, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The new Company for completing the *Great Eastern* has been delayed in its organization by the non-attendance of the Directors of the old Company to complete the necessary forms.

France exempts from navigation-dues for another year cargoes of corn, flour, rye and vegetables.

The two French men-of-war have arrived at Lisbon.

The Paris *Presse* publishes the correspondence between the United States Minister to Nicaragua and the Foreign Minister of that Republic, touching the conventions of FELIX BELLY. The American Minister declares that no arrangement of Nicaragua with M. BELLY shall be recognized or assented to—that is, contrary to the just rights acquired by American citizens, and that the liberal policy resulting from the Transit Treaty of November last, shall be constantly maintained. The Nicaraguan Minister replies that his Government wishes only for justice and its rights; it desires friendly relations with the United States, but declares the route was not opened at the stipulated period. M. BELLY appealed to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for protection, and Lord MALMESBURY, in a letter to M. BELLY, tells him that the stipulation of that treaty will, in his own opinion, apply to his scheme, if it is carried out.

The Bank of Frankfort has again advanced its rate of discount, making it five per cent.

The cholera is said to have carried off 30,000 people at Mecca.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 9 reached Suez on the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The Calcutta produce market was steady, and the import market brisk. Money was easy. Tonnage abundant. Exchange was 2s. ¾d.@2s. ¾d.

Hong Kong advices are to Aug. 24. Affairs at Canton were satisfactory. In punishing the late outrage at Namtou, Gen. VAN STRAUBENZEE, with 700 men, sacked and burned the place.

The troubles at Ningpo continued.

Trade at Hong Kong was dull. Exchange 4s. 3½d. @4s. 4d.

The Shanghae markets were dull. Exchange 5s. 11d.@6s.

Commercial Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 12—A. M.

The sales of COTTON during Saturday and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

Messrs. CLARK & SONS say the market closed with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market had been quiet since the departure of the *Europa*, and prices of all articles are nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF is dull. PORK is dull. BACON dull. LARD quiet. TALLOW in but little inquiry and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is quiet. COFFEE also quiet, but firm. TEA firm. ASHES quiet both for Pots and Pearls. FISH OILS—All descriptions slightly lower.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11—P. M.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT firm. SUGAR closes buoyantly. COFFEE is firm. TEA is firm. RICE is dull. TALLOW has slightly declined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS close to-day at 98⅝@98¾ for money, and 98¾@98⅞ for account.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alleged Violation of American Passports by Prussia—Important Land-Office Decision—Balance in the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. WRIGHT, United States Minister to Prussia, inclosing a correspondence with that Government rel

six Ministers and one hundred and fifty-five Churches, each entitled to one Delegate.

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The *Hawkeye* has returns from all the Counties of the First Congressional District, except three, which can not change the result. The Hon. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Republican, will have a majority of about 500.

In the Second Congressional District W. VANDEVER's, Republican, majority is 2,000.

The Republican State ticket is elected by an increased majority.

Indiana Election.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Mr. ENGLISH's official majority in the Second Congressional District of Indiana is 1,916.

Politics in Albany County.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 21.

A public meeting was held this afternoon and a Committee appointed to consider the practicability of making a United Opposition ticket in this county against the Democracy. The Committee is to report on Monday.

The Alleged Slave Bark Isla de Cuba.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The alleged slave bark *Isla de Cuba* remains in possession of the United States officials, while the crew have been held as witnesses in bail of $1,000 each—in default of which they are placed in jail.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Letters from New-Mexico furnish additional items of news. Colonel MILES was organizing two columns to take the field against the Navajos, and severe fighting was anticipated. The Indians in the northern district were quiet. Judge BOWNE had arrived at Santa Fé. Captain POPE and party would probably Winter at Galesto, twenty miles south of Santa Fé.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port about nine o'clock this morning. The trip from Halifax was made in 29 hours. The mails for the South will be forwarded by the afternoon train *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at midnight.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain WATERS, from New-York for Galway, arrived here last night. She made the passage in fifty-one hours, and is expected to make a remarkably rapid trip to Galway.

Mutiny at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

New-Orleans papers to hand by the mail state the arrival of the ship *Pleiades*, from Philadelphia, having fourteen of the crew in irons, charged with mutiny on the high seas.

The Steam-Tug Explosion at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Mrs. KANE, one of the injured by the explosion of the steam-tug *Bloore*, died last night. Her husband cannot survive.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 34.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 16.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

There were seven deaths to-day, but none of them were from yellow fever.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

Arrival of the Third Overland Mail at St. Louis—Celebration at Fort Smith.

The third Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis on the 16th inst., in twenty-five days from San Francisco. The dates from California are to Sept. 26, three days later than the news by the last steamship arrival at this port. The papers, however, contain no news, nor do the mail agents report any intelligence later than former dates. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Near Fort Yuma they met the first mail from St. Louis going West. It had met with no detention, kept contract time pretty nearly the whole distance, and was sure of touching its Pacific terminus within the specified period of twenty-five days. The second St. Louis mail was met at a locality the precise name of which was not remembered, but situated four or five days' journey east of Fort Yuma. It had lost some time by detention in the Llano Estacado or Eighty-Mile Desert, where the great distance between the stations which bound it and the soft, sandy soil of the plane were sufficient to tire down the mules attached to the coach. For a short distance the mail was conveyed on horseback; another coach-station was attained, and all went on smoothly again—the mail when met being in course of recovering all its lost time. The Company everywhere keep extra stock, and have such arrangements that delays cannot be of long duration, or troublesome or inconvenient to passengers. The mules collected along that division of the line are said to be generally small, but the Company are preparing to replace them with stronger stock."

A grand celebration took place at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 13th inst., on the arrival of the Overland Mail. A correspondent at that fort writes us the following account of the ceremonies:

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

As it was announced that the citizens of Fort Smith would celebrate the first arrival on the 13th inst., no pains or expense was spared to make it one of the grandest festivals ever witnessed on the borders of the Western frontier. At daybreak the bells of the city were rung, a salute of 32 guns was fired at sunrise by Lieutenants STEIN and BELL, of the United States Army, and at 9 o'clock A. M. a procession was formed in front of the City Hotel, headed by the Fort Smith brass band and military, followed by the I. O. of O. F., Hook and Ladder Co., citizens and visitors on foot. The mechanics turned out in force. Among the trades represented were a blacksmith's forge and anvil, mounted on a wagon; a gunsmith, a carriage-maker, carpenter, chair-maker, bookbinder, silver-smith, butcher, &c., all following their various avocations, followed by a Menagerie and Circus, which is performing here to-day. The procession marched through the principal streets, and then to the grove, where a stand had been erected and barbacue dinner prepared. Among the distinguished guests were the Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, M. C., from Missouri; Ex-Gov. DREW, and Major DORN, Indian Agent. Mayor WALTON read many letters from invited guests who were prevented from being present. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, the Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD, JOHN ROSS, J. M. WINER, and others. After which he introduced Mr. JOHN B. LUCE, orator of the day. Mr. L. addressed the audience over two hours upon the different routes from Fort Smith to San Francisco.

After the oration a sumptuous dinner was prepared for the multitude. To-night a grand ball will be given in honor of the occasion, and promises to be a fine affair.

Lieutenant BEALE's party is now here, and he is hourly expected. They expect to take their departure about the 1st of November.

Yours, H. F. F.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO MR. BUTTERFIELD.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

SIR: On my return from Tennessee, I received your dispatch announcing the arrival at St. Louis of the first great overland mail from San Francisco. Since then the public journals have announced the safe arrival of several other mails of that line.

I rejoice in your success. It may develop not one only, but several Californias on this side the shores of the Pacific. The country cannot award too high credit to the lamented RUSK, and other members of Congress, who authorized this line to be established, or to the President who devoted his great abilities to carrying the law into execution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR.—To-day is the last day of entering horses for the first annual meeting o the Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. This meeting is to take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, on the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, Long Island. Over two hundred horses have been entered for the prizes, which run from $10 to $500. This Association is the one that was chartered Winter before last, and this is its first public meeting. The contracts for a Clubhouse have been made, which is to be erected in time for the June meeting.

POLITICS AND FINE ARTS.—The City is not so entirely convulsed by politics but that the sale of American paintings at LEEDS', yesterday, attracted a very large number of the lovers of art, and the pictures sold, particularly those of KENSETT, LEUTZE, GROSES BAKER, HART, BOUTELLE and JENKINS, brought very good prices. The beautiful little picture "Diaz" did not bring a quarter the sum it would have commanded in Paris. In the sale of to-day there are some of the best examples of the landscapists, such as SHATTUCK, CROPSEY, DURAND and JAMES, and charming little pictures by EDWIN WHITE, BAKER and JENKINS.

A match for $1,000 took place at Washington Trotting Park, Providence, on Monday, between *North Star* and *Telemachus*. Both hors s were in good condition, and *North Star* won; the shortest time being 2.39½.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Particulars of the Great Mill Between Morrissey and Heenan.

MORRISSEY THE VICTOR IN ELEVEN ROUNDS.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday Oct. 21—2 A. M.

The champion fight, after a battle which, considering its brief duration, is unprecedented for its severity in the annals of the ring, has been decided in favor of MORRISSEY, who beat the Benicia Boy in eleven rounds occupying 21 minutes.

During Sunday and Monday the trains brought in from every quarter of the Union the leading men of the mill, and, except Mr. TOM HYER, whose absence was severely commented on and attributed to various unflattering motives, and who in New-York was

"Like the last rose of Summer left blooming alone,
All his lovely companions being faded and gone,"

There was scarcely a sporting man of any note who was not present. The city was on Monday all bustle and excitement, and in every circle, the fashionable and legal, as well as the low, the fight was the engrossing topic. Even Mr. FILLMORE with his quiet old family butler air, seemed to partake of the spirit of the hour, and there were rumors rife that he intended to be present on the field. Many, however, even of those who traveled a long distance, were deterred at the last moment from going, by the distance and consequent difficulty of reaching the ground, and by the rumors, for which there was much color, that the Morrissey party, if their hero was beaten, intended blood. Between the followers of either standard there was little room for choice. It would be difficult, with, of course, some exceptions of men who delight in the noble art as a science or a sport, to select a crowd in any part of the world whose features were more deeply seethed with every bad and foul passion that belongs to man. Indeed, did his Satanic Majesty desire to raise a special body-guard for state occasions he could not have sent his recruiting sergeant to more admirable ground than Buffalo has presented the past few days. It would be difficult to find a more blackguard breed than the cross of the Irish and American rowdy offers, and of such were the groups that gave beauty to Bufialo. In all the saloons crowds of these worthies were gathered on the night before the fight, all armed to the teeth with knives and pistols, playing the bully game and trying each to cower the opposing side. In one of the principal sporting saloons indeed pistols were freely presented, and it wanted but a little more rum to raise the row into another Bill Poole affair. Of course the rumor of these little preliminary discussions frightened many from the field. As it was, however, the three steamers chartered for the occasion were crowded.

The night of Tuesday was beautiful, the Indian Summer, in all its soft glories, having smiled into stillness the storms of the past week, and Lake Erie looked lovely under the bright moon, as the steamers rode down beneath the shadow of the harbor to her ample breast. The whistles sounded a start about 11 o'clock, and, as the different voyagers went aboard, each of the prominents were received with lusty cheers by the crowds who gathered on the docks. The *Galena* was the first to start, conveying MORRISSEY's friends. She was followed by the *Ruloola*, the neutral boat, and the *Globe*, with the Heenan party, came last. Shortly after leaving the harbor most of the passengers retired to rest, and found themselves about 4 in the morning lying off a long sandy island, on the Canada side, called Long Point, some seventy miles from Buffalo. MORRISSEY was the first to put ashore—a small boat being seen making for land, which carried Cæsar and his fortunes. For those who followed there was great difficulty of landing, many having to wade to shore up to their arm-pits, and those who did not having to ride on men's shoulders, and pay for the transport a fare which for extortion might put to blush even a New-York hackman. About 11 the cargoes were landed and found the ring about being formed at a spot some three miles from the Point. This, however, was changed to the Point subsequently, and immediately beneath the light-house the ring was fixed. HEENAN was the first to enter, accompanied by his seconds, MCCABE and JONES, his colors being the stars and stripes, and was followed quickly by MORRISSEY with his seconds, KELLY and an Irish friend.

Round MORRISSEY's plume were gathered MULLIGAN, who, in his pea-green kids and Russian leather long boots, looked the Beau Brummel of the king; Dad CUNNINGHAM, BARNEY AARON, PATTERSON, and various other brilliant fistic knights. HEENAN was supported by HUGHES, CODURN and MCCABE.

On the champions entering the ring it was evident the Morrissey faction was in the ascendant—HEENAN being received with faint and far-between applause, whereas MORRISSEY's entrance was greeted with a yell of savage joy. MORRISSEY went forward with cheerful alacrity, and shook his opponent cordially by the hand, the seconds exchanging similar graceful courtesies. Their bearing afterwards was wholly different—HEENAN looking and acting with great modesty, while MORRISSEY blustered and bullied around, offering one thousand to seven hundred, then six hundred, that he would win the fight, and one hundred to seventy-five that he would whip HEENAN within an hour.

Previous to their entrance, HUGHES, on HEENAN's part, addressed the reporters, who occupied a gallery pleasantly placed on the sand outside the inner ring, and stated that although HEENAN was entitled to claim the stakes—the rules of the ring requiring the fight to be on sod, not sand—yet, sooner than disappoint such numbers from various portions of the Union, he would fight. [Much cheering.]

A discussion of an hour then took place as to the referee. Mr. OLIGAN, on MORRISSEY's side, naming SANDFORD, ODDINGTON and others; and MCCABE, for HEENAN, naming LOUIS BEIBEL and others, without success. MORRISSEY, at this juncture, offered to fight until a stand-still, and addressing the crowd, said that he felt convinced there was no intention to fight. To remove all obstacles, he would leave the decision to four persons—LOUIS BEIBEL, SANDFORD, ODDINGTON and AUSTIN. To this, HEENAN replied that he came ready to fight—that he simply desired a fair and honest referee, and would consent to no other. Finally the decision was left to LOUIS BEIBEL and another gentleman of high character in the Ring, who declined to have his name mentioned, and the champions peeled for action.

There was a vast difference, however, in their appearance. MORRISSEY looked a magnificent animal—red, sinewy and lean, and there was a look of wear and tear about him which spoke volumes. Of the two, he was too finely drawn—weighing only 169 pounds, when his proper fighting weight should have been 176. His eye, the index of physique, looked clear and bright, and full of savage resolution. HEENAN, on the other hand, looked pale and dull of eye, and his muscles, though large, lacked consistency. He had a loose, boyish air about him, and he resembled an Illinois Hoosier rather than the firmer compactness of MORRISSEY. Altogether he looked soft, and scarcely cut out for a day's work—owing, as afterwards shown, to the condition of his leg, of which I before apprised you, and which confined him to his room down to the day of battle. It was in a condition which should have prevented his seconds from allowing him to fight, for which the character of the ground gave sufficient justification.

At 27 minutes to 4 the men shook hands, and the seconds retiring, business commenced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

FIRST ROUND—Both men came up steady. After some sparring and an attempt by Morrissey to put in his right, which was well warded off, Heenan got the first blow on Morrissey's eye; Morrissey struck out twice without reaching Heenan; Heenan got in his left three or four times on Morrissey's face; Heenan followed Morrissey up to the ropes, when they clinched, both fighting desperately and doing their best. They broke away and gave hit for hit, Heenan putting in effective blows. They then clinched again, putting in body blows. Morrissey got a lock on Heenan, which the latter broke, and getting his leg behind Morrissey, threw him. Time, 4½ minutes; first blood and first fall for Heenan.

SECOND ROUND—Both men came up weak. Morrissey played off, and there was a good deal of feinting. Heenan got in his left twice on Morrissey's nose and eye, drawing claret. Morrissey badly punished. Heenan's blows were terrific. Morrissey planted some very good hits, but not equal to those of the Benicia Boy, getting in however on Heenan's neck and ribs with effect. Another clinch. During the struggle Heenan's hand crossed the face of Morrissey—loud cries of "Foul" from Morrissey's friends, led by Mulligan. The claim of foul was refused by consent of referees. Close—Morrissey down.

THIRD ROUND—Morrissey led off but fell short, sparring and feinting. Heenan planted two tremendous blows with his right on Morrissey's face, putting in his left on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey got in two or three left-handers on Heenan's mouth and nose and a severe one on his left kidney. Another clinch, when Morrissey threw Heenan heavily, and fell on him.

FOURTH ROUND—The Benicia Boy came to the scratch apparently weak, dropping his hands below his waist, and retiring to his corner, Morrissey pressing him strongly. Morrissey stock up—odds 100 to 60. Heenan got in a tremendous blow on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey got in a heavy blow on Heenan's nose, drawing claret from the latter's nose, which [illegible] reddened with blood and fought to a clinch, when Morrissey threw Heenan heavily, and fell on top of him. Heenan showed evident signs of weakness. In this round Heenan struck one of the stakes with his left hand, nearly disabling it.

FIFTH ROUND—Both parties showed punishment. Heenan got in his left upon Morrissey's nose three times rapidly. Morrissey got in a heavy blow on Heenan's forehead, which staggered him. He came back leading with his left, which was stopped, and Morrissey countered him on the nose, drawing blood in great quantities. Heenan began to fight wildly, getting his left around Morrissey's neck, but Morrissey gave him hit for hit, finishing the round by a right-hander under the jaw, which brought Heenan down, but which the judges decided was not a knock-down blow. Morrissey stock rising; 100 to 20 offered—no takers.

SIXTH ROUND—Morrissey came up strong; Heenan growing weaker. Morrissey got in a stunner on Heenan's nose. Heenan returned three times, which staggered Morrissey. The latter then got in one which shook Heenan terrifically. Both stopped fighting for a few seconds, and looked at each other, when Morrissey began again with renewed energy, planting his left heavily on Heenan's neck, and stopping two or three home blows of Heenan's. The Benicia Boy got in some blows on Morrissey's head, but fought widly. Round closed by a clinch, Morrissey throwing Heenan and falling on him.

SEVENTH ROUND—Heenan led off with his right on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey returned, giving Heenan sharp hits on the mouth and neck. Heenan got in some sharp hits on Morrissey's face, which was dreadfully disfigured. Heenan was badly battered about the nose and mouth, bleeding freely. Morrissey showing the hardest hitting, delivering the most effective blows and putting in two or three heavy ones on Heenan's kidneys. Close—a clinch; Heenan down. Cries of "Foul," as Morrissey's hand accidentally passed over Heenan's face. Claim not sustained.

EIGHTH ROUND—Heenan came up staggering. He struck in four or five times, but his blows had lost their vigor, and several did not reach. Morrissey came well up to his work, and put in six or eight heavy hits on Heenan's face and body. Heenan strove to grapple with Morrissey, and fell heavily.

NINTH ROUND—Heenan came up very weak but fought Morrissey to his corner, when he got in one on his eye. Morrissey finally got in a right-hander on Heenan's neck, and both fell over sideways.

TENTH ROUND—The hitting altogether in favor of Morrissey; Heenan's blows, though frequent, showing diminished force. He gave Morrissey one, the force of which turned him round, and in the turn Morrissey gave him a severe upper cut under the chin. Another clinch and fall, with Heenan under.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Both men came up very feeble, but Heenan the most so. Some heavy blows were exchanged, when Heenan, striking out at Morrissey, missed him, and Morrissey put in a terrific blow on the jugular. Heenan fell upon his face, Morrissey stepping away from him.

TWELFTH ROUND—Morrissey came up to the scratch weak, but Heenan did not come to time—Morrissey was therefore declared the victor.

Immediately at the close the parties made for the boats.

HEENAN has scarcely received any punishment, while MORRISSEY bears on his face fearful disfigurations.

The display of science was not very brilliant. HEENAN, however, showed the most of the two, MORRISSEY being a most uncultivated fighter, and trusting solely to his stamina and pluck.

There were about one thousand persons on the stand, among whom were a party of British officers from Canada. O.

WHAT THE SPORTING MEN SAY ABOUT IT.

Tom Hyer Desires to Fight Morrissey, or any Other Man in the World, for $10,000.

Though the pugilists, HEENAN and MORRISSEY, are, as their names indicate, of immediate Irish extraction, if not of Irish birth, yet one of them, HEENAN, was by force of circumstances looked upon in the recent combat as the champion of that portion of the "roughs" denominated "American," of which TOM HYER is the reputed chief. These pugilistic squabbles were first brought to light by the Stanwix Hall tragedy, which, as every one knows, resulted in the death of BILL POOLE. This event, which so stirred the community at large, occasioned a compulsory truce among the fighting men, which was broken by the shooting of PAUDEEN, of the Anti-Morrissey crowd. Between these two events, (and during the truce named,) the two greater factions became split, and subdivided into as many cliques as the Democracy suffers now-a-days. It was determined on one side, however, with considerable unanimity, that MORRISSEY should be whipped, and the man to do it was sought for. At length, to the great joy of the sporting world, the "Benicia Boy" (HEENAN) arrived in this City from California, where he had made himself noted for his prowess, though he never there or elsewhere had had a ring-fight. He was immediately and urgently pressed to meet MORRISSEY and give him the chastisement which it was believed he so richly deserved. HEENAN seemed not very eager for the fray, preferring, as he said, to lead a life other than that of a pugilist, and soon afterwards he was appointed to a situation in the Custom-house at a salary of $1,500 per annum. But he was not permitted to enjoy his place or carry out his good intentions. He was constantly beset by his professed friends with entreaties to agree to a match with MORRISSEY, while the latter was goaded on to seek the fight by representations that HEENAN had repeatedly and tauntingly said that he had come from California for the express purpose of whipping MORRISSEY. Of course, with such men matters could not long remain in this condition. Several bitter and belligerent notes were exchanged between the parties through their City organ, and, at length, after tedious negotiations, a fight was arranged for $2,500. This is the fight which has just taken place.

From the beginning the odds were in favor of MORRISSEY, whose game and calibre had been shown in power by his former ring-fights, but more especially in his contest with Yankee SULLIVAN, at Boston Four-Corners. He had also, as backers, the chief "faro" men, and, as a general thing, the less respectable of the sporting and fancy men.

HEENAN, however, had the good wishes of the more respectable men of the world, who were not niggardly in accepting bets from his opponents. He had, too, the sympathy of most of the community who take any interest in such matters, because he had never been known to be guilty of any open ruffianism. Not many believed he would succeed, but it was generally hoped he would.

The drinking saloons were kept open all Tuesday night, and betting was briskly carried on. About the newspaper and telegraph offices crowds of not very amiable-looking men and boys remained until long after daylight, eagerly making up and retailing every report set afloat from motives of fun or gain. The authentic reports of the result, when finally made known by the later issues of the morning papers, were doubted by many, who were hoping against hope. Those interested in MORISSEY's success, were, of course, elated in proportion to the amount of money which they had at stake.

It may not be out of place to mention that one well-known sporting character of this City lost $5,000 by the result, while another won $3,000.

By noon of yesterday all doubts were dispelled, and large numbers of the private debts were paid.

In the evening the friends of MORRISSEY had a grand carousal at BUTT ALLEN's, in Broadway. TOM HYER, who was a heavy backer of HEENAN, appeered among them in no good humor, and freely expressed his opinion, winding up by the declaration that he was prepared to fight and "lick" MORRISSEY, or any man in the world, for $10,000.

Though the leading sports had not yet returned from Buffalo there was quite a gathering at E. T. WHITE's, in Broome-street, which is the rendezvous for the Anti-Morrissey men. Favorable opinions were expressed of the defeated pugilist, as a young man of undoubted pluck. It was argued that he was a better sparrer than MORRISSEY and an abler wrestler, and that if he had not gone in so vigorously on the start—if he had not over-fought himself—he would, evidently, have won the fight. His seconds were blamed for indiscretion. It was claimed too that, as it was, MORRISSEY had received the greatest amount of punishment, and, on the whole, the unsuccessful parties were in good spirits, though they must have lost largely.

OFF FOR THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The little schooner *Sea Witch*, of New-London, 109 tons burden, and originally built for the business of Bank fishing, has just sailed for the Society Islands, *viâ* Rio de Janeiro, in command of Capt. CHAPMAN. She is to run between the Islands and San Francisco, carrying fruit. Captain CHAPMAN and his associates also have it in contemplation to build two other vessels of larger tonnage, and swift sailers, to put into the same trade.

THE HON. J. GLANCY JONES.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that the appointment of the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria, which was voluntarily tendered to him by the President, has been accepted by that gentleman. The faithfulness and ability of his whole course in Congress as a national Democrat have been recognized and indorsed by the country. As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—the most important position in that body—he was eminently successful in his statements. Should the tariff question be before Congress at the next session, his loss will be severely felt. But his appointment to Austria was eminently fit to be made, and we are glad that he has accepted it.—*Washington Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 23.

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III.—LATER AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

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IX.—THE THREE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

X.—REPORT OF LIEUT. GILLISS' ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION—The Solar Eclipse in South America.

XI.—THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS—The Result in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa—Tables of Congressmen Elected.

XII.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XIII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Items for Farmers.

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MARRIED.

WOLFE—LAFORGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. STEWARD WOLFE to Miss MARY L., daughter of Bornt S. Laforge, Esq., all of this City.

BARLOW—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, GEORGE BARLOW to MARTHA A., youngest daughter of John H. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

BERLIN—BOARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, CHAS. J. BERLIN to Miss HATTIE L. BOARD, all of this City.

WILCOX—SWITZER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, CHARLES C. WILCOX to ELIZABETH W., daughter of Andrew Switzer, Esq., all of this City.

WEIR—WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. JAMES B. WEIR to FANNIE E., second daughter of Ross W. Wood, Esq., all of this City.

PHILLIPS—BREWSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square, by the Rev. Doctor Hutton, EDWIN PHILLIPS to AMELIA L., daughter of Henry Brewster, all of this City.

TRUESDAIL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, F. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN [illegible] to Miss ELEANOR A. SMITH, all of Brooklyn.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. [illegible], by the Rev. Peter Stryker, ALBERT J. [illegible] to [illegible] L. HEWLETT, all of this City.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., J. LAURIE BLAKE, of Orange, N. J., to ADDIE N., daughter of Lowell Holbrook, Esq., of Brooklyn.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LEICESTER R. ELY, of New-York, to ANNIE F., daughter of Lowell Holbrook, Esq., of Brooklyn.

HULL—WASHBURN.—At Locust Grove, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, JAMES C. HULL, of Claremont, to Miss MELISSA A., daughter of Samuel Washburn, Esq.

CARPENTER—HYATT.—At Locust Grove, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Black, of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, Mr. THOS E. CARPENTER, of New-York, to Miss KATE A., daughter of Natal. Hyatt, Esq., of Chappaqua.

WOOD—SHOTWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS S. WOOD, of Philadelphia, and CARRIE A., daughter of Henry R. Shotwell, of the former place.

DIED.

BARR.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, after a short illness, MRS. CATHARINE BARR.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

CRISTY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, ELLA FRANCES, only child of Henry F. and Rachel A. Cristy, aged 1 year, 7 months and 16 days.
The funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Wilbur T. Hale, No. 46 Leroy-st., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment.

DENNISTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, ADA, daughter of Wm. M. and Margaret W. Denniston, aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 96 Clinton-place.
☞ Orange County papers please copy.

HANNAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, MICHAEL J. HANNAN, in the 21st year of his age.
The friends of the family, and members of the American Star Guard and Henry J. Irving Guard, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Amity-st.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, MARY MAGDALEN, wife of Christian G. Gunther.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from her late residence, northwest corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., on Friday, Oct. 22, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCNAMEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at her late residence, No. 363 Cumberland-st., of disease of the heart, Mrs. CATHARINE MCNAMEE, aged 60 years.
Further notice

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FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL, and well-recommended woman, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; has eight years reference from her last place; she will be found economical, willing and particularly neat. Any family wishing a reliable servant, will call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small, private family, one intending to leave the City preferred. Understands all kinds of family cooking, and can offer the most satisfactory city reference as to character and capability, having lived for seven years in one family. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls,(sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or has no objections to do the general housework in a small private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPErienced English girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; is very capable in the dining-room, and will be found in every respect a most desirable servant. Furnishes the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE STEADY WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; has a smart boy 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if he was taken with her. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 133 West 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing in a small family; the other as nurse is capable of taking the situation; three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; is willing to travel; can take care of children at sea. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 185 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Gramercy-park, 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take the entire charge of a baby or young children; is quick at needle; wishes for the country; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's, No. 71 East 17th-st., for two days, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider neatly; excellent recommendations given. May be seen at her present employer's residence, No. 79 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COLORED young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress; also, by three English young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as saleswoman in a store; writes an excellent hand and can keep accounts. Can be seen for three days at No. 6 West 11th-st., and can produce satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in the baker's store No. 365 3d-av., three doors from 28th-st. Can show the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations; one to do cooking and washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 367 West 13th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR to do chamberwork and fine washing in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 8 41st-st., near the Crystal Palace.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, to take charge of a baby or an old lady. Good City reference given by the head doctors. Call at No. 92 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and ladies' washing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business. best of City ref., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to travel with a family. Call at No. 196 Mulberry-st., room No. 5, 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK, is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call on Thursday and Friday, at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, made dishes, preserves, jellies, &c., &c.; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly competent to take the charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served for years in the highest families, from whom she is highly recommended for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls situations, one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, baking, and pastry; the other as waitress and seamstress, understands dress-making, shirt-making, and embroidery, and also all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country; has good City references. Call at No. 367 7th-av., near 33d-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, fish, preserves, made dishes, jellies, &c., &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; honorable, neat and respectable, faithful to her employer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a most respectable and experienced servant; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has served as nurse in two gentlemen's families in Brooklyn—one three and the other two years—who will give her the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as good plain cook and most excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; have the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation, as lady's maid, understands ladies' hairdressing, is an excellent seamstress, understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, also doing up fineries and French fluting; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 10th-st.

WANTED.—NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children, and if required teach them the German language in all its branches; best City reference; good wages expected. Call for three days at No. 267 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts., in the milliner's store.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, faithful and competent woman, a situation; understands housework thoroughly, is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, can do up shirts beautifully; will be found particularly neat and willing to please. Can be seen until suited at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or assist with the care of children, or would do cooking in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl; has served in first-class families as chambermaid; also, as general servant; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing, efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Call at No. 94 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, RESPECTAble persons, situations, one as a first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waiter; both will be found willing, capable persons; refer to former employers. Apply at No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG woman, with best of references from last employer, a situation to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, for a Protestant girl, to do the general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. She can furnish the very best of City references, having lived for the last year and upwards in a clergyman's family. Inquire at No. 120 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good hand at all kinds of baking; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; no objection to a nice country situation; good reference. Address No. 48 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady, or would go South and take care of children, to which she is accustomed; she is a good seamstress, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small family; or do chamberwork or assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND tidy young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, who has lived four years in her last place; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Pheip's-place, 30th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook and baker—bread, pastry, soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; understands her business in all its branches and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for 2 days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit childrens' dresses, or any other family sewing. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT ONE AND a half hours' ride from the City, a girl to do general housework for a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and baker. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 215 Pearl-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock. English, Welsh, Scotch or German preferred.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress. One willing to go in the country. Call at No. 130 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday and Friday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED — SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS, living with their parents, to act in the capacity of check boys. Salary, $50 per annum. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO'S., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 19 years of age, to assist in LORD & TAYLOR'S office. Salary very moderate. Apply by note only.

WANTED.—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring good City references, may apply at No. 8 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A LAD NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD. Apply by letter to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Inquire at No. 61 7th-st.

WANTED — A GOOD SMART GIRL, TO DO general housework, at No. 119 Carlton-av., second house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY —No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

ENGLISH ROAST AND BOILED BEEF for dinner to-day. RICHARDSON & HAYTER, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall, who have for sale Scotch grouse and speldrens, English pheasants, hares, bacon, hams, herring, roast mutton, patted bloaters, pickles, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who has been in charge of good places for many years; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, planting and pruning all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; saving, raising and forcing all kinds of vegetables; can take care of a green house, and is a first-rate driver if not wholly occupied in the above capacity. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, until further arrangements.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OF age, from Ohio, where he has had two years experience in a wholesale and retail store, a situation as clerk in any respectable wholesale business; grocery, dry goods, or books and stationary preferred. Can control some trade and is willing to travel. Salary less of an object than a good situation; undoubted references as to character, &c. Address OLIVER, No. 76 Barclay-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; his wife is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands dairy-work, &c. Both are willing to make themselves useful. Wages no object. They have the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL RECOMmended, a situation in some wholesale, retail or any other business where he can devote his time to his employer's interest; speaks and writes German, and will be found willing, obliging and industrious; by applying or addressing a note to A. S. G. No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, active man, who understands his business well, and the care of horses, and is a careful driver; willing to make himself useful and obliging. Any commands left for S. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will be respectfully attended to. Unexceptionable and most respectable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, a situation as waiter or footman in a private family; can give good reference from his last employer, where he lived 2 years and 5 months. Call or address No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, to go in the country for the Winter; is a good groom and plain gardener; can milk well; understands the care of stock thoroughly, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Good reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid; is strictly temperate and honest, and a first class waiter; references from the first families in the City. Address J. H., No. 38 Hudson-st.; or R. H. TIMPSON, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young married man; is a good groom and careful driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Call on or address J. J., coachman, at Mr. Kellogg's saddlery, No. 129 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; will make himself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office; or W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or porter, in a commission or wholesale house, or in a position where he can make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. Q., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Ad dress a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 24 hours, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family. He has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses in every respect. City reference can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 888 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family. Is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentlemen. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 32 University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, in the South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GALE, COIT & FISHER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING, No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York. WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information s nt free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned against harboring or placing any confidence in a young Englishman calling himself Henry J. Wilson, who pretends to be an Episcopal clergyman connected with Trinity Church, New-York, and refers to the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton and the undersigned. The said Wilson is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, dark hair and eyes, and plausible address. It is believed that he assumes different names. I hereby denounce him as a thorough impostor.
MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister Trinity Parish.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the First Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY HEAVY TURNING lathe, with back power, wooden shears, slide rest, with belts, hangers, pulleys, tools, &c; also, one large face lathe, with stand, belts, pulleys, chucks, &c.,—the two for $60. Apply to D. MILTON, Greenpoint, near the Ferry.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG working man, wishes the use of a Lawyer's Library, (so that he may employ his leisure time in reading law,) for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THIS AND foreign countries published and imported by BEIKEL BROTHERS, Opticians, No. 19 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN. Fall Session, of seventeen weeks, commences Nov. 3, 1858. Terms, $75 per session. No extra charge except for music. Address Mrs. SARAH A. JOHNSON, Principal.
REFERENCES.—Mrs. H. P. DEGRAAF, No. 136 East Broadway; Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER, No. 66 East 38th-st.; and Mr. P. A. GAY, No. 9 John-st.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION. Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with Play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL, No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Executive Committee.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*
Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE, J. H. WRIGHT,

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, formerly of No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-st., BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, 123 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in front, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order, the neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home at a less expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-st., Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL brown-stone mansion, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front, in perfect order, nearly new and in perfect order, located in Fifth-av., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a first-class neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for property in the country, near the City, worth from $5,000 to $6,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Fifth-av., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE three-and-a-half-story high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining the Presbyterian Church, nearly finished, four stories high, with a fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, and all the modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., or of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY desirable lots, with got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Gates avs.; also two on Washington-av. between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. CONKLIN & CO., Washington-av., fifth house north of Fulton-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERTISER would sell or exchange a valuable block of land, situated in the city of Buffalo, on Big Buffalo Creek, for property, either in this City or Brooklyn. For further particulars, inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY graded, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 32d-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KELLY & PATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MODERN three-story brown-stone house No. 151 Avenue B, opposite Tompkins-square, in good order, with every convenience, and would be exchanged for other City property of equal value. Apply to W. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., with or without building loan; a very desirable property for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. Card of admission and terms apply to DAVID BAIR, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-st.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferries, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivaled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay for. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Pine-st.

$100,000 OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY for sale and exchange for merchandise, consisting of the best business stores well let in Fulton-av. and Court-st. Lots on Fulton and Flatbush avs. A small cottage on Baltic, Duffield and Adelphi sts. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM MACKAY, 93 Fulton-av.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, Nassau and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$400 TO LET OR FOR SALE—3-STORY brick, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, lot No. 292 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Price $5,-. Rent $400. Gas through house, and water, &c., with the house. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, Office No. 5, from 11 o'clock, on W. W. LELAND.

TO LET—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., NEAR MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn, Railroad, 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; all modern conveniences; tea-room, &c. Possession given at No. 106; call and see it. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms, in house No. 35 Elizabeth-st.; also, three rooms on the third floor to a small family. Gas and Croton water. Inquire on the premises, or of A. RAYMOND, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with bedroom and cellar-kitchen, gas, bath, &c., No. 141 West 23d-st., near 2d-av. Rent $200. Apply on the premises, or of R. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts., one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE PREMISES KNOWN as the Eastern Hotel, situate on the corner of Water and South sts, at the South Ferry, containing 70 rooms, many of which are now let to permanent occupants, and the remainder are filled by transient guests. The furniture will be sold, or let with the house, if not sold. The present tenant being in ill health, is desirous of giving possession immediately. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 Broadway, second story, front.

TO BUILDERS.—DURING THE LAST YEAR THE entire block, No. 30 Frankfort-st., five doors west of Taylor's Saloon, was fitted up into six suites of rooms, bed and bath rooms, and eight single rooms. Every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., and is now to let for one or two years. Rent for the balance of the year $100 a month. There are daily applications for suites of rooms and board. No. 80 Franklin-st. It can be seen at any time.

FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKLYN.—TO be rented to a private family till the 1st of May next, the handsome three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 42 Joralemon-st. Premises in good repair; gas and gas fixtures throughout; four minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Rent, $275. Apply on the premises.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 52 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 64 EAST 22d-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3 rooms deep, with the improvements and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

DESK ROOMS TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. Inquire of NATHAN NESBIT, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, Room No. 15.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY AND attic or a five-story English basement house above 14th-st. and between 3d and 8th avs. Murray hill preferred. Address Box No. 2,929 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,441 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SIX miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, shelter enough to all winds, with an unsurpassed view over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently arranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., are all new, elegant and strong; five acres of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or without furniture and stock. Could be used as a fine Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN THOUSAND OR FIFTEEN thousand acres of land for grazing or agricultural purposes in Central Tennessee; also, 500 to 1,000 acres in Michigan; also, a farm of 1,400 acres well improved, for sale or exchange for City property. Full particulars given by JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES—cottage bedsteads, new styles, only $4; cribs, cradles, &c., a variety of new and beautiful patterns; mattresses of all kinds, warranted good and prices low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $26 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, these $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, rare and valuable paintings, &c., will be continued THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 22, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c.. &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION,

FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.

A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Andrew Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

SUPREME COURT SALE OF TENTH-AVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—The lot and buildings known as No. 352, east side, 74¾ inches south of 33d-st.

ON THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 307, 309 and 311, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 100 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 303 to 309, inclusive.

BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, ADJOINING ABOVE AND TENTH-AVENUE LOT—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order, EDWARDS, Referee.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway: Hand-saws, augers, auger-bits, currycombs, table knives and forks, counter scales, anvils, pocket-knives, shears, scissors, double-barrel guns, revolvers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, an invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF household furniture, carpets, &c. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., all the household furniture contained in the said residence, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in moquet and hair cloth; centre and side tables, rosewood bookcase, extension dining tables, cutlery, glass ware, dinner sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.—Elegant jewelry, consisting of sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs and sleeve buttons, vest buttons, &c., set with Mosaics, enamels, and cameos of new and rich designs; also, superb 18 carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, embracing patent and detached levers, chronometers, and double timekeepers, with independent stop-seconds; also, gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand fashionable coupé, plate-glass, lined with blue cloth, fit for immediate use without any expenditure; cost $600. Will be sold without reserve.

Also, a fine, short-tailed, black Bashaw horse, very stylish, 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted in 2.46.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms No. 13 Park-row. EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6¾ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES rooms No. 13 Park-row. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 6¾ o'clock. New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON, salesroom No. 281 Broadway, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a fine collection of about 150 paintings, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, among which will be found some rare gems by the most talented artists of the day. Connoisseurs and others are respectfully invited to attend this sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PEED & COLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 151 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Sheriff's sale of wines and liquors, champagne, claret, brandy, gin, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a family horse, 9 years old, black, very gentle and kind, and desirable for family use; will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. S. REED.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD, } Receivers.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$800—PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE.—An old-established stand, and one of the best in the City. Any respectable man having $800 cash can half interest, or a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons off. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy goods and millinery store; one of the best stands on the 8th-av.; store beautifully fitted up; stock light, and will be sold very low, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, No. 19 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A GILT-EDGED POCKET DIARY OR memorandum-book, containing two notes against the Illinois Central Railroad Co., dated Oct. 8, 1858, due on demand, numbered 51 and 52, printed in green. Also, three past due coupons of the 2d mort. La Cr. & Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bond. The finder by leaving the same at this Office will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY evening last, on the corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, a gold three wire band BRACELET, with an engraved scroll in front. The above reward will be paid if left with J. Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST., A GOLD BRACELET; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to WM. J. IRWIN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR EUROPE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
ARIEL.....Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $90.—Return tick

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASE.

Examination Resumed before Justice Connolly--Large Crowd of the Fancy--The Blood-spots Found in the Entry-way--The Examination on the Charge of Murder Set Down for Saturday--All the Gamblers but Two Discharged--Willis and Ingersoll Admitted to Bail.

The examination in the case of the parties arrested on Tuesday evening, at the alleged gambling-house No. 581 Broadway, upon the charge of gambling, was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Tombs, before Justice CONNOLLY. Robert Willis, the proprietor of the gambling-house, was present, wearing his kid gloves and complacent smile of the previous day. A large crowd of the "fancy" was present, highly interested in the proceedings. Conspicuous among the throng was Marcus Cicero Stanley.

James Jennings was first put on the stand.

Justice CONNOLLY informed the witness that he was not obliged to answer any questions tending to criminate or degrade him.

Mr. Busteed objected to the right of the magistrate to make such an announcement, alleging that it could only be made by the District-Attorney.

Justice CONNOLLY insisted that he knew something about law.

Witness examined.—Question—Where do you live? *Answer*—I decline to tell where I live, except that it is in the Eighth Ward.

Q.—Do you know the premises No. 581 Broadway? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you there on the evening of the 19th of this month? A.—I was.

Q.—What part of the house were you in? A.—I was in the second-story front parlor; I went there about 9 o'clock.

Q.—What took you to the house? A.—I went on business.

Q.—What did you see in relation to gambling?

Mr. Busteed objected to the question as intimating positively that gambling was going on in the house.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—I saw a table, cards, boxes, ivory checks, &c.

Q.—Did you see any money? A.—No, I think not.

Mr. Busteed—Except the money the Judge got.

Witness—Yes, I did see the Justice have some money counting in his hands.

Q.—Were there any drawers in the table? A.—One drawer I saw; I did not see what was in the drawer; several persons were about the table when I entered the room.

Q.—Who did you see? A.—I recognize several present as among those I saw there.

Q.—What were the persons in the room doing? A.—They were manœuvring around the table with checks.

Q.—Was any person dealing cards? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Ingersoll was dealing.

Q.—Were they playing for money?

Mr. Busteed objected to the question, on the ground that the witness could not tell what was being played for, unless he was playing himself. The witness went there on business.

Justice Connolly—Evil communications corrupt good morals.

Mr. Busteed—Good manners, if you please.

Justice Connolly—The last part of the observation is original.

Question renewed—Were the persons you saw playing for money?

Mr. Busteed renewed his objection.

Justice Connolly—I will put the question differently. The men were playing with checks, were they not? What did they do with the checks? A.—They put them on the different cards.

Q.—What did the dealer do? A.—He pulled the cards out of the box; he moved the checks more or less.

Q.—Were the checks lost and won? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Did the checks represent money? A.—I cannot tell.

The magistrate here showed the section (sec. 18, art. 2, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, 4th edition) of the law upon which he was proceeding with his present course of examination.

Mr. Busteed insisted that the law had nothing to do with the case.

Justice CONNOLLY insisted otherwise.

Q.—Do you know the keeper of the house? A.—Robert Willis is the proprietor.

Q.—Were you ever in the house previous to that night? A.—I have been there on business.

Q.—Did you ever see any gambling in that house previous to that night?

Mr. Busteed objected, which objection was sustained.

Q.—Did you ever gamble in that house yourself?

Mr. Busteed—I object unequivocally.

Objection not sustained and question put again.

A.—I refuse to answer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Q.—Do you not know that the cheques on that night represented no value? A.—I do. The men were merely playing for amusement.

Mr. Busteed—I have no further questions to ask.

Justice—(To witness.) You are discharged.

Charles Schoolcraft, sworn—I reside in Twenty fourth-street, but refuse to give the number.

Mr. Busteed—The same admonition as to answering questions, I suppose, is given to this witness?

Justice Connolly—Certainly.

Q.—Do you know the premises No. 581 Broadway? A.—I do; I was there on Tuesday evening; it was 10 o'clock when I went there; I had been there about five minutes when the officers made a rush into the place; several gentlemen were seated in the back parlor; I did not notice what the gentlemen were doing; I saw some cards and checks after the officers entered the place.

Q.—Do you know what the game of "faro" is?

Mr. Busteed—I object to the question as irrelevant.

Justice Connolly—It is the foundation for another question.

Mr. Busteed—I want my objection entered on the records.

Justice Connolly—We don't enter objections in this Court.

Mr. Busteed—It ought to be done.

Justice Connolly—Don't worry; every thing will be done right and square here.

Witness—I have seen the game of faro; when the Police came in some words passed between those in the room; I don't recollect the conversation; I saw no money exchanged for the checks.

Mr. Busteed stated that he had no questions to put to the witness.

Justice Connolly, (to the witness)—You are discharged.

Mr. Busteed, (to witness)—You are at liberty to go home, like a quiet gentleman, or stay here and see the sport out.

Justice Connolly—We have no further witnesses.

Mr. Busteed—What are you going to do with the prisoners?

Justice Connolly—It is a clear case for a Grand Jury.

Mr. Busteed—I shall have something to say then. This is a very strange proceeding, for which no rational reason can be given. Here are eight or ten men arrested on a charge of gambling, the only allegation against them is a sentence on the tail end of an affidavit of a poor servant girl who signs her name with her mark. Upon this bare complaint a posse of policemen, headed by the magistrate, entered the house on the night of the 19th October, inst., dragged the prisoners to a Station-house, and they are brought here for examination. A pair of tailor's shears is identified, and a box or two, which are now performing as harmless offices as they ever did. Not a witness testifies to seeing any gambling going on. The witnesses for the prosecution testify in favor of the accused. Several men were amusing themselves with cards. There is no proof of any crime, and the complaint must be dismissed against all but Mr. Willis without a word of equivocation. As for Mr. Willis, I demand his discharge. There is a great deal of mock sentimentality uttered about gambling. Wall-street is a great gambling mart.

Justice Connolly—I shall do my duty without any fear or favor. I shall not be intimidated. I will read over the evidence, and give my decision at 4 P. M.

Mr. Busteed—About the murder charge. Will you allow the case to go before the Recorder?

Justice Connoly—I have no objection. I will see the Recorder, and if I cannot attend to it myself, I will hand it over to him.

The examination was here adjourned to 4 P. M.

Captain Walling announced that Dr. Chilton had been unable, thus far, to ascertain whether the blood found in the entry-way and around the cistern, was human blood or not. He was to make a further examination, and a positive result might be given. At 4 P. M. a large crowd of fancy men, the prisoners and Mr. Busteed again appeared before Justice CONNOLLY. The Justice stated that he would proceed with the examination upon the charge of murder on Saturday, at 3 P. M. He postponed the examination till this time in order to allow Dr. Chilton—pursuant to the request of the latter—ample time to submit to every possible test the blood-stains found at the gambling-house in question. Relative to the charge of gambling, he discharged all the prisoners excepting Willis and Ingersoll, the alleged proprietors of the gambling-house. These two he required to give bail in $1,000 each, to answer a charge of keeping a gambling-house, at the Court of Sessions.

The discharged parties took the announcement of the decision, as far as they were concerned, with evident gratification. The majority of the "fancy" present signified, by their smiling faces and knowing nods, that the result was precisely what they anticipated. Willis & Ingersoll at once furnished the required sureties, and were discharged from custody.

Mr. Chas McDermott, cooper, of No. 17 Fletcher-street, requests us to say, to free him from false imputations and annoyances, that he is not the Charles McDermott charged with taking the life of the young man Caster, in a Henry-street bar-room, a few evenings since.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The ordinance for the better regulation of the Fire Department was reported upon and laid over.

A resolution, giving to the Mayor authority to appoint an Inspector of Apparatus, who shall be a merchant and an exempt fireman, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to superintend the construction and repairs of fire apparatus, was so amended as to give the power to the Street Commissioner instead of the Mayor, and then adopted.

The report and resolution in favor of an additional appropriation of $300,000 for improving Central Park, were called up and adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reference to some of the irregularities in the matter of contracts.

The following was received and accepted:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I was employed by you to visit Europe, and I have known yourselves and predecessors for a generation.

In view of our long and intimate relations, I invite you to attend my Concert and Lecture at Hope Chapel, on Monday evening next, and laugh and sigh, as the following mirthful and pensive scenes transpire before your eyes:

The vocal Gems of "Il Trovatore" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," by SEBASTIAN, LOUIS, CHARLES, LOUISA and JULIENNA KOCH, in opera costume. Also, comic vocalization, and violin and piano solos, by these superior artists.

My lecture will open with a colored convict barber, with dull shears and razors, clipping and tearing my hair and whiskers from my head and face—the examination of my person for scars, to detect me if I escape from prison—my bath—my cell—my march in the chain-gang (for breakfast of bread and water) from the prison to mess hall—my march from mess hall to the quarry, with a lash at my heels—my drilling holes in the rocks in the quarry—my march to mess hall for dinner, (of soup and lean grizzly meat,) and my return to the quarry—my march to mess hall for tea, (of bread and water,) and return to prison, with my bucket, for my nightly repose on my iron cot. I have engaged a person as overseer, and there will be three convicts in the chain-gang at my lecture, recently discharged from Blackwell's Island, and will keep excellent time in the "Rogue's March" before the audience.

The Chain-Gang at my Lecture will consist of ten persons, including myself, all clad in full Prison Costume.

I herewith inclose twenty-four tickets for your honorable body, and sincerely hope you will honor me with your grateful presence.

With profound consideration,
STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman BUNCE moved that the Street Commissioner inform the Board of the cause of the delay in the erection of Tompkins Market, why the work has again totally ceased, and when the time by contract for its completion expires. Adopted.

On the question of an invitation from Stephen H. Branch to attend his lecture, Councilman CROSS moved that the applicant have leave to withdraw the application. Nevertheless, the invitation was accepted.

Some of the members having absented themselves, the Board was, on a call of the House, declared adjourned until Monday.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Fourth Ward Homicide.

Coroner CONNERY yesterday completed the inquest at the City Hospital, in the matter of CARSON CARTER, the clerk in the grocery store No. 36 Henry-street, who was stabbed on Monday night by CHARLES MCDERMOTT. Several witnesses were examined and nothing important was elicited in addition to the facts already published. MCDERMOTT and about half-a-dozen companions came into the grocery and called for drinks, which were given them. Drinks were called for a second time, which the deceased refused to give them, as they were pretty well intoxicated, and immediately MCDERMOTT seized a large meat knife and stabbed young CARTER. The Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

That CARSON CARTER, the deceased, came to his death by being stabbed in the left side with a large meat knife at the hands of CHARLES MCDERMOTT, at the grocery store, No. 36 Henry-street, on Monday night, Oct. 18, 1858.

MCDERMOTT was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. THOMAS O'NEIL and DAVID GRADY were held as witnesses. The deceased was only 18 years of age, and a native of England.

A RIVER THIEF DROWNED.—While JAMES GRIFFITH and THOMAS, his brother, were stealing some coal from a barge on Wednesday evening, at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, their boat was capsized, and JAMES was drowned. His body was discovered and an inquest held. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The coal on the barge belonged to a Mr. BETTS. The brother, THOMAS, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The deceased was a married man, and resided in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-third-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—LUKE FLYNN, a laborer employed at the Central Park, was instantly killed yesterday by a large stone which fell upon him from a derrick. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of the deceased at St. Luke's Hospital, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TAXES COLLECTED.—WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes, has received, previous to the 15th of October.....$1,200,000 00

Received Oct. 15	148,667 71
Received Oct. 16	136,086 65
Received Oct. 18	203,957 97
Received Oct. 19	163,904 07
Received Oct. 20	168,679 25
Received Oct. 21	193,519 68
Total	$2,214,815 33

The Church in the Twenty-second Ward that was Not Abandoned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There have appeared several anonymous articles in your paper in allusion to the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church; which, though manifestly injurious to our Church, and tending to throw discredit upon the permanency and stability of our organization, we have refrained from taking any public notice of.

In your issue of yesterday morning we were pained and surprised to find a repetition of these over the signature of the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

We have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy with Mr. SMITH, nor shall we again trespass on your columns after we have stated what we regard as due to the cause of truth and the defence of our Church against her assailants.

Mr. SMITH writes under the caption of "The Abandoned Church." Now as we have many warm friends outside of our immediate society interspersed among the down-town congregations, we wish to state that our church *is not*, and *has not*, nor *will* it be abandoned, so long as God in his providence shall continue to bless and sustain it as he has done in days ygone.

Mr. SMITH, referring to his statement that Sabbath desecration had caused the abandonment of our afternoon services, writes: "What I did state was true. I knew it to be so at the time, and I know it to be so now." This, however, is not now true, and never was true. Mr. SMITH has either been imposed upon, or has made his statements at random, and without due inquiry and proper care being first had as to their correctness. The facts are, that our services during the Summer months were held in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the *evening* at 7½ o'clock, *and not until one week after Mr. Smith says we had to discontinue them, did we commence* to hold the second service in the *afternoon*, viz: on the 19th September, at which time they still continue to be held; so that what Mr. SMITH says, "Before the afternoon service was abandoned the attention of the proper authorities were called to this nuisance, that it might be abated, and it was not," has no foundation in fact.

We consider it due to the Police authorities to state that the nuisance referred to as caused by the lager-bier gardens and their musical performances, has been abated.

This did exist, to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood, but upon proper representations being made to his Honor the Mayor, they were promptly put a stop to by the Police, and it is but justice to state that the Police of the Ward have at all times paid every attention to our requests to have the order and quiet of the Sabbath observed and enforced, and with the best possible results, as we can testify.

ISAAC O. WASHBURN,
J. M. MIRRIELEES,
WILLIAMSON C. BALL,
JOHN MESLER,
Trustees Bloomindale Presbyterian Church.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

From the Home Journal.

THE GLORY OF VERSAILLES.

Among the palaces of France, the *Palais des Thermes*, the *Louvre*, *Malmaison*, the *Elysee*, magnificent though they were, that of Versailles took precedence. When LOUIS XIV. ascended the throne of France he became discontented with his beautiful palace at St. Germain. From its windows he could discern, at no great distance, the towers of L'Eglise St Denis, beneath whose gloomy walls reposed the ashes of the Kings of France, and the royal sensualist, too much in love with life ever to reflect on death, determined to remove from the shadows which those sacred walls threw daily over his mind; and in what was then the Forest of Versailles, at the cost of $200,000,000, he erected a palace for himself, his favorites and courtiers, that surpassed in magnificence the wildest dreams of those who had preceded him. A circuit of sixty miles inclosed the immense park, in the centre of which the kingly palace was embowered, and, as if by magic, a magnificent city took the place of hill and dale, fern and forest, and wealthy nobles reared their princely homes near the royal residence, and a hundred thousand citizens soon thronged the streets of gay Versailles.

Babylon, in all its glory, was eclipsed by this modern seat of splendor and voluptuousness, and millions toiled throughout the length and breadth of the land to feed and clothe these proud Patricians, and to administer to their indulgence. The nobles of the Bourbon Court, in all the extravagance of aristocratic pomp and pride, crowded the brilliant *Salle de l'Opera*, and the gorgeous *Salons de Dance*. Prodigality and voluptuous joy ruled the hour. This was fashion's home; and here, king over all—even over royalty itself—dictating alike to potentate and prince, to royal mistress and to the Queen of France, ADOLF DE LA MAIRE, the Court costumer, presided. In all matters of dress, of taste, of decoration, his *dictum* was supreme. He held the place of Master of the Robes, and each morning after the *valets* and the gentlemen of the royal chamber had performed their various offices, with the utmost solemnity of etiquette, Monsieur DE LA MAIRE approached to dress the king, and one by one he handed to the head *valet* the various articles to be worn by majesty; and no article, from the garter to the royal robes, could be worn unless sanctioned by this dignitary. After breakfast the services of LA MAIRE came again into repuisition, to dress the monarch for the cabinet. Again for dinner, and after that for supper. And imperious royalty, self-willed and exacting upon every other point, ever bowed in acquiescence to the will of the *Maitre des Robes*.

LOUIS XIV. passed from the scene, and in course of time ADOLF LA MAIRE was gathered to his fathers, leaving his wealth and place to his son, AUGUSE LA MAIRE, who ruled as potently in the world of fashion as did the king over the world political.

But he, too, passed away, and his descendant, VICTOR LA MAIRE, fashioned the garments in which the sixteenth LOUIS and the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE stood before the altar at Versailles, in consummation of that nuptial union which terminated in the most melancholy tragedy the world has ever known.

Political dynasties changed—the Bourbons were driven from the throne, and returned to it; but though different monarchs swayed the sceptre over the land, the family of LA MAIRE continued, through every change, to hold the reins of fashion. Son succeeded father, generation after generation, and dictated what was and was not fit to adorn the royal form, and set off to the best advantage the queenly beauties who thronged the court. And when the man of energy, of action and of intellect came to usurp the place of the sensual, the voluptuous and the vain, when the Corsican soldier came to think, to do, to toil, day after day, and night after night, to promote the prosperity of France through all its varied interests, one would have thought that a man like LA MAIRE would have been overlooked, and that he would have had cause to have exclaimed, "My occupation's gone!" Not so, for when the monarchs of Europe, with their united millions combined, had chained the democratic king to the bleak rock of St. Helena, and replaced the Bourbon on the throne, a certain AMBROSE LA MAIRE was left the King of Fashion still, as he had been, during the reign of the Corsican. Revolution followed revolution, still the LA MAIRES, with a tenacity that scarcely has a parallel, and which can only be accounted for on the ground of their wonderful capacity for the *rôle* they played, held their place; so that even now, when the nephew has succeeded the uncle, and driven once more the Bourbons to flight and exile, a descendant of that same ADOLF LA MAIRE, who presided over the *toilette* of LOUIS XIV., is the *Costumier de L'Imperatrice*, and still sways the sceptre over the world of Fashion. True, the LES MAIRES no longer confine their presence to Versailles, but one JEAN DE LA MAIRE, from his throne, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris, dictates to all Europe the style and fashion of their garments. He speaks, and crinoline expands its graceful airiness, or contracts its vast dimensions within the sphere he circumscribes, and to the house of LA MAIRE the ladies of our own country are indebted for nearly all the graceful novelties in shape of mantillas, *robes*, etc., that are worn by the *élite*. So great has been the demand from this country upon that famous house, that at last he has been forced to concentrate the trade with this country to a single dépôt, where, at all times, his latest novelties will be found, and through which all orders will reach him. The person whom he has selected for this important place is our well-known *costumer*, Mr. WM. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway, whose name has long been the synonym of all that is elegant, *distingue* and tasteful. In order to afford a place where the rich fabrics of LA MAIRE may at all times be seen to the best advantage, and where he could have sufficient space to keep the large assortment of which he is in constant receipt properly in view, Mr. MACKENZIE has leased and fitted up a *Palais des Modes*, three doors below the St. Nicholas Hôtel, where the votaries of Fashion will always find the latest novelties of the fickle goddess. Mr. MACKENZIE thus makes one of the principal features of Paris a part of our own metropolis; and we predict that it will not be long ere the branch house of LA MAIRE in Broadway will be as famous as the great original of Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Approved of by the intelligent, indorsed by the prudent, its excellence universally acknowledged, and sold at the low price of $4. What is it? The KNOX Hat. If you want an elegant, stylish, comfortable and cheap hat, patronize the KNOX establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI.

A finely colored photograph of PICCOLOMINI on exhibition at BRADY'S National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for this District, which embraces the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the County towns in Kings County, met last night at Boerum's Hotel, Joralemon-street, and nominated Mr. GEORGE W. STILWELL. There are now four candidates before the people in this District for Assembly. A union of Republicans and Americans was at first confidently anticipated. The two Conventions met, and each appointed a Committee of Conference. The joint committees agreed that the nomination belonged to the Republicans, because last year Mr. STILWELL, who was nominated last evening, withdrew in favor of the American candidate. The Committees so reported to their respective Conventions. The report in the American Convention, which met first, was promptly laid upon the table, and Mr. A. W. H. VAN SICKLEN was nominated as a Straight American candidate. The Republican Convention yesterday had no alternative left but to nominate, as they did, Mr. STILWELL. This result is unfortunate, for the opposition might have secured the Assemblyman by a union as at first proposed, as will be seen by the vote in the district last year. At the last election there was only one Democratic candidate in the field, and he received 1,491 votes. The Opposition candidates received 946 votes. This year there are two Democratic candidates in the field, and those who are most likely to be good judges, say that they will about equally divide the Democratic vote between them.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican and American Conventions of the Sixth District, embracing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn, met together Wednesday night, and united upon Mr. ABRAHAM MESEROLE as a candidate for Assembly.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The American General Committee, on Wednesday evening last, appointed the necessary committees to make arrangements to hold a public meeting to ratify the State and county ticket. The meeting will be held in the early part of next week.

THE COLORED VOTERS.—At a meeting of the colored citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, held Wednesday evening last, they resolved to vote for the Republican nominees.

AN ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting of some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn, interested in the enterprize, was held in the lecture-room of the Polytechnic Institute last evening. The meeting was respectable in every point of view. Mr. A. A. Low was called to the Chair. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, and stated that it met his hearty approval. Judge GREENWOOD, of the Special Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, submitted as the result of the deliberations of the Committee, two resolutions—one to the effect that it was desirable and expedient to erect a musical hall similar to the Academy of Music in New-York. The second resolution asserted that such a structure could be put up at a cost of about $125,000, at which amount they proposed to fix the capital stock, and the shares at $25 each. Also, authorizing the Chairman to appoint twenty gentlemen, who, with the Chairman of the meeting, should constitute a Committee to carry the project into effect.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of the Special Committee, stated that the subject of a location for the building had been considered; but it was thought advisable that it be left to subscribers for the stock. The property belonging to Mr. SCHENCK, now known as the Military Garden, on Joralemon-street, just in the rear of the City Hall, containing fourteen lots, could be obtained. The property is 150 feet front by 190 feet deep; and such a building as has been talked of could be erected for about $70,000.

Remarks, favoring the project, were made by the Rev. Drs. FARLAY and KENNEDY, Ex-Aldermen LOWBER, Prof. RAYMOND, Alderman PIERSON and others.

The meeting, at a late hour, adjourned, and judging from the spirit manifested, an Opera-house in Brooklyn will soon be a fixed fact.

THE NEW CHURCH FOR THE REV. H. W. BEECHER.—A large meeting was held last evening in the Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, agreeably to the call of the Committees on location and building. Mr. HOWARD called the meeting to order. H. B. CLAFLIN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Mr. HOWARD acted as Secretary. Mr. BEECHER offered prayer.

The Committees reported that $175,000 would be required to purchase the lots, and put up a building capable of seating six thousand persons. The report of the Committee was accepted, and it was voted that the Society deem it expedient to raise the sum named.

Various plans were proposed for raising the money, such as loans upon scrip, and by donation. They finally voted to make the effort to raise the amount by donation. It was suggested, if it could not be raised in that manner, other plans might be adopted, but there was a general expression against loans or scrip. Some $20,000 was pledged by three or four persons, and the hour being late the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening next, at which time books of subscription will be ready for circulation.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, at their meeting held in this city on Thursday last, declined to accept the terms and conditions named to them by the citizens of Brooklyn for a change of terminus from Brooklyn to Hunter's Point. The stockholders, however, desired the Board to make further efforts in the matter. It is probable they will consent to the change, and the abandonment of steam on the Jamaica Road, if the price named is reduced and the terms made easier to them. Some of the stockholders advocate the change of terminus, but desired the Long Island Company to continue possession of the Jamaica Road under their lease, and to convert it to a horse-road, which would, we presume, meet the wishes of the citizens of Brooklyn.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.—WILLIAM JACKSON *alias* Squib Dixon, was convicted in the Queen's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge STRONG, Wednesday, on an indictment for larceny. The prisoner for many years has been a notorious pickpocket. At the great ball match on the National Race Course, which came off on the 20th of July last, he picked the pocket of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, Editor of the *Agriculturalist*, of a pocket-book containg money and papers to considerable value. He was arrested in the act by Detective VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, and placed by him in custody of a Queen's County constable. While on the way to prison, JACKSON with a dislike to the constable, so to get rid of him, tapped him on the head, and left for parts unknown. Officer VAN WAGNER subsequently recaptured DIXON in Boston, and again placed him in charge of the Police of Queen's County, and this time they kept him. For robbing Mr. JUDD he was indicted for larceny, convicted as above stated, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner is a man 50 years old, and an Englishman by birth.

JOHN WELLS, an accomplice of JACKSON, who was arrested by Detective VAN WAGNER for participating in the robbery of Mr. JUDD, was tried the same day on a similar indictment and acquitted. He was so much affected at the result of the trial that he promised to lead a correct life hereafter.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, on Wednesday, President SMITH in the Chair.

The Committee on Accounts of Store-keeper at Almshouse, reported that they had examined the annual report of the store-keeper, referred to them, and had found the same correct.

By the report it appears that there was on hand at the beginning of the year, in stock.....$569 08
Received during the year.....134,085 39

Total		$134,654 47
Distributed	$130,908 68	
Sold	1,277 72	
Used in store	368 66	132,555 06
On hand		$2,099 41

The report was adopted and placed on file.

The matter of purchasing an addition to the County Farm was laid on the tacle, as the Law Committee reported that the Board had not the necessary authority to make the purchase.

The salary of out-door clerk to the Commissioners of Repairs was fixed at $1,000.

The Board refused to reconsider their former action fixing the salary of the in-door clerk at $300, by a vote of 6 to 14.

The bills of Messrs. Kelsey & Laughlin, $257 90; Patrick Conlan, $44 03; Peter Clemilson, 33 75, and Crawford & Chandler, $15 90, were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned till the 1st day of November, at which time the tax books will be signed by the Supervisors.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was at Callao. The *Merrimac* had sailed from Callao for the Sandwich Islands, and from thence was to visit the western coast of Mexico.

The U. S. ship *Roanoke* touched at Aspinwall on the 20th of September, and left immedtately for San Juan del Norte.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at Acapulco on the 28th ult., bound for Panama.

The British fleet left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., under command of Admiral KELLETT, for Greytown, Nicaragua.

At the Charlestown (Mass.) Yard, the ship *Charm*, Capt. LUCAS, is loading with stores for the East India Squadron. The last of October a storeship will be sent to the African Squadron, when letter-bags will be dispatched from the Naval Institute.

The brig *Dolphin* is all ready for sea, and will sail on Thursday or Friday morning, going to Paraguay direct. Acting-Master CROSSMAN has been detached from her. The following is a corrected list of the officers of the *Dolphin*:

Commander—JOHN H. STEEDMAN. Lieutenants—John Van McCullum, Charles W. Thessen, and Edward P. Williams; Assistant Surgeon—Albert L. Gihon; Commander's Clerk———Gould.

The new sloop-of-war *Hartford* will be launched about the middle of November.

A sham battle was fought at Natick, Mass., on the 19th, to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The British commander was personated by Col. E. G. Locke, of Lowell, and General Washington by Col. Jas. Brown, of Saxonville.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 21.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	103⅞	100	Hud. River R.R.	s60 28⅛
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s	97	50	do	28⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅛	200	do	28¾
2,000	do	88⅜	800	Reading R. R.	s30 50
10,000	do	b60 88⅜	300	do	c 50⅜
13,000	do	88⅜	1100	do	50⅝
13,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	88¾	300	do	b60 50⅝
3,000	do	89	100	do	b10 50⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	93	350	do	s10 50⅝
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	78½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b10 56⅛
5,000	E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	84¼	50	do	s10 56⅜
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d mge.	91½	100	Panama R. R.	119½
1,000	H. R. R. 1st mge.	92	50	do	119
12,000	M. Cen. R. R. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st mge. S. F. C. bs	96	225	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24⅛
6,000	Goshen B. Bnds.	75	200	do	24⅜
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	27⅛	100	do	b60 24⅜
1,000	do	27⅜	100	do	s30 24⅜
1,000	M. S. 1st M. B.	87½	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	54⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. Bs	94½	100	do	54
5	Bank of America	113½	50	do	s60 52½
26	National Bank	107½	25	do	53⅛
60	Bank of Commerce	103½	50	do	53⅜
10	Ocean Bank	93	200	do	83⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co	77	150	Ill. Cent. RR	92¾
100	do	78	600	Gal. & Chi. RR	82
10	Am. Ex. Bank	110¾	100	do	c 82¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	110¾	100	do	b3 82½
100	Commonwealth Bk.	97¾	100	do	b60 82¼
20	Park Bank	105	250	do	s30 82
200	Cary Imp. Co	b60 6¾	900	do	s30 81⅞
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co	100	50	Cle. & Tol. RR	34
50	do	s60 99¾	100	do	s30 34
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	105	230	do	34⅛
225	do	104¾	200	do	b60 34½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s10 85	300	do	s7 34⅜
50	do	s30 84¾	115	Chic. & R. Isl. R.R.	68
1400	do	b60 85	350	do	67¾
50	do	b30 85	50	do	67⅝
100	do	b10 85	150	do	b30 68
2775	do	85	25	do	b3 68
100	do	b60 85⅛	500	do	b60 68⅛
150	Erie Railroad	15¾	50	do	s10 68⅛
50	do	b30 15¾	250	do	68¾
200	do	15⅞	100	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.R.	53
25	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	120	295	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	4½
			39	Macon & W. R. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Min. St. 8 ⅌ c. Bds.	107¾	125	New-Jersey Zinc	6¼
1,000	Virginia 6s	95⅞	100	Hud. Riv. RR	29
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	94	100	do	b30 29
10,000	do	b30 94	125	do	s3 29
1,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	89⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	11⅜
5,000	do	89⅜	350	do	11⅞
35,000	Mo. State 6s	88⅜	100	LaC. & Mil. R.	4½
13,000	Har. 2d M. B.	81½	200	Reading RR	50
72,000	Har. RR. 1st mge.	92	150	do	b60 50⅜
9,000	Har. RR. 3d m. bs	65	100	do	50⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d Mg	73	50	M. S. & N. I. R	24½
6,000	Erie R. R. c. b. '71	34¼	5	Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	54
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	92	150	do	54¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. RR. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	96	100	do	b30 54⅞
50	Pacific Mail SS. Co.	104⅞	50	do	s60 55
10	do	105	50	Ill. Cen. R.	82¾
100	do	104⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	34½
50	Canton Co.	21	200	do	b30 34¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	78	250	Chi. & R. I. R.	b15 69
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¼	100	do	s15 69
600	do	b60 85⅜	50	do	s30 69
100	do	b10 85¾	100	do	69¼
200	do	b10 85⅞	150	do	b60 69¼
100	do	s10 85⅞	100	do	b30 69¼
100	do	85⅞	150	do	69½
200	do	b30 85⅞	100	do	b10 69¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Miss'ri State 6s	88¾	$520	N. Y. Mu. In. Sc. '58.	38
1,000	Tennessee 6s	93	20	Bank of New-York	110¾
300	N. Y. City 7s	97	50	People's Bank	101¾
1,000	Det. & Mil. R.	65	10	Am. Exchange Bk.	110½
2,000	La C. & Mil. RR. 7s	26¾	50	Tradesmen's Bank	112¾
5,000	Ches. Val. R'd 7s	33	15	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	105
5,000	Del. L. &